THE LIBERATOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21, CORNHILL ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGEST.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters The All remutances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (post paids) to the General Agent.

TERMS.—\$250 per annum; or if payment be made within three months from the time of sub-

e made within three mounts one address for TSix copies will be sent to one address for TSix copies will be forwarded in advance. TADVERTISERENTS making less than one square, gested three times for 75 cents—one square for

o. . . . . . . . FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDWISD QUINCY, SANCEL PHIL-SEIGE, WEXDELL PHILLIPS. [This committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper, and not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 2.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION A MEMBER OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLI-

ANCE ! Among the members of the infamous Evangelical Alliance, held in London, August, 1846, was a sonin-law of Alexander Campbell, named Pendleton.

This Pendleton is assistant editor of the 'Millenial Harbinger. In one of the numbers of that periodical, he gives a sketch of his voyage to England, and among things says-Our company consisted of a few over a hun-

Our company consisted of a lew over a hundred passengers, besides the crew, in all about eighty more, and though made up of strangers from almost every nation, we found much pleasant softly among them. Along were several ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one Luof the memoral Episcopie Criticis, and one En-theran, all of whom we found pleasant gentlemen and pious Christians. They were wending their way to the great World's Convention, or Evangelical Alliance, and some of them, I see, were con-sucuous in the discussion of the slavery test proposed to be adopted by Elder Hinton, and second-ed by Mr. Himes, the Millerite, of Boston. Gar-rison, too, the fanatical feader of the most ultra and disorganizing portion of the abolition agita and disorganizing portion of the aboution agua-lors, was one among us, though scarcely one of us. He seemed to have no sympathy with any hedy on board, but in gloomy retirement medita-ted upon his schemes of revolution and chaos, as the only food adapted to the cormorant appetite of his depraved and misguided ambition. Our min-isters, all, I believe, anti-slavery men, avoided him, as unworthy the noble benevolence of emancipation, as an avorthy the noble benevolence of emancipation, and it was not till near the end of our voyage that we had an opportunity of hearing from his own lps some of the absurd and infidel principles upon which his system of operations is based. Insulting, dogmatical, and coarse, he seems to have disanded the authority of the Bible, except as a collection of apt adages with which to illustrate and enforce reason, the assumed basis of his fabric, and to have exalted nature, (of the true definition of which he showed himself utterly ignorant.) as the only true and rightful potentate of earth. The clergy, the mercenary and time-serving clergy, and the blood-thirsty, man-stealing, throat-cutting slaveholders, are the unwitting butts of his ferocious, not satire, but grimace, whilst union of every kind, political and domestic, is to be disruptured and torn, ground into powder and suspended in rational solution, that the affinities of nature may have unresisted away, and the great elements of society perombine, according to his newly discovered law of political proportions. We looked keenly for the testhy which we like to judge abolitionists, that is, and evidence of a really kind and benevolent eart, but in vain. The very elements of his nature are gall and wormwood-and combined as they are with a scheming, but little and bigoted mind, they make him the most unfit of men to minister about the altar of benevolence, or co-op-erate in any thing involving the high gifts of an etalted moral nature.

If in a subsequent number of the Harbinger, the me writer renews his assault upon us in the fol-

We still say, we sincerely believe Mr. Garrison all we pronounced him to be, and at heart and in his public career, an infidel of the most dangerous order. We formed this opinion, not from a previous acquaintance with either his history or his writings, for we knew nothing of the one, and had real not a line of the other, but from what we saw and hard during the results. and heard during the voyage, which threw us in some sense together. Nor were we without the light of his disclaimer, for he was frankly and emplatically charged with infidelity in our hearing, not as a previous development of his character, clusion from positions he upted by argument to show that he was not; ontin this, we thought he most signally failed. We thought him proved an 'Infidel' to his teeth—and twentd not be difficult to find corroboration of the who disregards 'certain forms and observances of igion, and refuses to connect himself with any eligious body,' is, to say the least, a strange sort

We wish not to prosecute this matter further. William Lloyd Garrison, we doubt not, will be, in the estimation of the best of our readers, but a poor theme for elaborate disquisition, either pro or con; all, for the sake of the good brother who has madded in the contract of the good brother who has soll, for the soke of the good brother who has broubled himself to step forward in his defence, we must be excused for occupying a little space to show that our assertions have not been wantonly made, and that, in the opinion we have formed, we are not altogether alone. The defence, indeed, satus, shows that others had thought as ourself; and the following stress forms and salary, generally starts. and the following extract from an anti-slavery gensman is to the same point :-

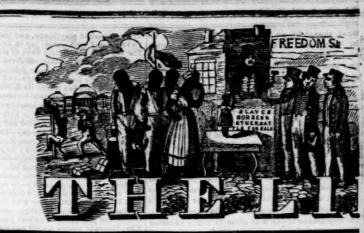
My good friend, Elder Grew, complains in rather evere terms of my allusion to his friend, Mr. Gar-hon. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Garri-son, and with some of his associates. I acknowledge a refined, accomplished philosopher. I presume would not call himself an Infidel nor a Christian. Bat as S. Fester an infidel? Is Abby Kelley an infidel? Are any of the come-outers infidels? I feak of his party, who are with him I look at the influence. steak of his party, who are with him I look at their influence on society, and I sincerely think my this mount of the criticism even of my good brother Grew. Also the him and his party just, and that it will lear the criticism even of my good brother Grew. It is a state of the most refined and accomplished orators in the land, and who is a man of as mild spirit as brother Grew or Mr. Garrison, is regarded as one of the most refined and accomplished orators in the land, and who is a man of as mild spirit as brother Grew or Mr. Garrison, is regarded as one of the mast dangerous infidels in Boston. Brother Grew, the people of Boston would laugh you to secon to all them Garrison is not an infidel—is not opposed the Bible—to the ministry—to the Church.

Such is the opinion of

Such is the opinion of one evidently disposed do Mr. Garrison full justice, and who, in the ap-Pleasion of the expressions, 'refined and accom-plished philosopher,' 'mild spirit,' and the like, loss farther in praise than even our good brother, is apologist, could

a althought, could.

If the were our design to make a systematic atack upon Mr. Garrison, we could show more than
the opinions of others to sustain us in our assertions. His course in Great Britain in denouncing
the great and good men who formfed the 'Evantical Allications. fical Alliance, ridiculing their prayers as solutional Miliance, ridiculing their prayers as solution mockery and downright blaspheny, and telaring them not only unworthy the public condence, but an unchristian body, speaks to him the can hear, a lesson he cannot mistake. I do host sincerely, and more firmly now than ever, belief Mr. Garrison 'a revilor of good men,'—a believe Mr. Garrison 'a reviler of good mea,'—a san who, 'consents not to wholesome words—an who, 'consents not to wholesome words—an event words of our Lord Jesus Christ,'—a contanaer of God's most holy law,—an enemy to the durch, an enemy to religion, and an unwitting enemy to the cause of human emancipation. Look this course at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery lettle, held in Exeter Hall, London, for the purpose of reviewing the proceedings of the Evangel-al Alliance. After reading an extract from a speech in which the Alliance was eulogized as a fine Pope pared about their alliance. Denounce papery as they would, the late Pope had three places ago sent a built to the faithful throughout the world, urging them at once to wash their hands the traffic in the blood and souls of men. 'I go,' said ha, ' for that Popery which goes against the had he, for that Popery which goes against the has of slavery, and against that Protestantism which



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

LOWELL, Dec. 27, 1847.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1848

puts them on.' He commented at length on the puts them on.' He commented at length on the Alliance classing slavery with duelling, Sabbath-breaking, &c. He protested against including Sabbath-breaking, as it was called, in the list of crimes furnished: attempted to prove from Luther and others that the Sabbath (of course the Sabbath of Christians—for it was this the Alliance was talking about) was nothing more than a Jewish institution, and not intended for Christian observance; and that it was wicked for the Alliance to class men, who did not keep the Sabbath holy, with drunkards, &c. The American delegates, he proceeds, have attempted to corrupt the moral sense. friends of the cause of the slave and humanity; and as a recent occasion seems to ask a word, I assume street Wesleyan church, to lecture in the evening of the 18th inst.; after which, arrangements wer about being made for a lecture on the evening folceeds, have attempted to corrupt the moral sense of the people of England I stand here to unmask them. I denounce them as wolves in sheep's clothing. Again, if a man tells me he finds sanction for slavery in the Bible, if you could find slavery upheld in his Bible, I would put it in the fire. Let him beware how he makes the Bible sanction his crime. If your God allows men to be grade beaute of their words beaute of their words beaute of their words.

made beasts of, then your God is my Devil. Is this the language of reverence for God, for his law, for the Scriptures of truth?—Is a subversion of the holy uses of the Lord's day, the practical appreciation of the law?—Even a brother Abolitionist, the Rev. John Preston, of the Baptist Church in London, felt himself called upon to rebuke such outbreaki. g infidelity, and reprove his too ultra brother as 'no friend to Christianity.' He was prepared to hear many hard things said against the Alliance, but he did not expect to hear Christianity in respend underguised, and prayer to Christianity in general undermined, and prayer to God ridiculed. Now if such be the public comments, offered in Exeter Hall, before a meeting of the Anti-Slavery League, by a member of that League, and in the presence of Mr. Garrison upon the principles he there proclaimed—and if public sentiment in Boston, where Mr. Garrison's opin-ions are, perhaps, most familiarly known, would laugh his apologist to scorn' for declaring him no infidel, verily do we feel, that our judgment, made up entirely from what we saw and heard for ourself, has at least the sanction of good witnesses, and may not be repented of. We have, indeed, much hope, that the piety of our correspondent will countenance, much less defend its most insidiou enemy.

W. K. P.

THE VIPER.

The influence which Mr. Garrison had for a time was owing, in a measure, to the ministers which gathered around him; he was made con-

# THE LIBERATOR.

Syracuse, 2d Jan., 1848. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq. :

DEAR SIR-I cannot permit you to resume your editorial duties, without telling you how much my the power of ever-living truth over long established

Years ago, I first heard of Wm. Lloyd Garrison,

breathing treason, scattering firebrands, and uttering blasphemy and infidelity in the very heart of Boston Extracts from the Journal of Major John B. Collitelf. In Boston! Such a monster of evil abusing HURST, while acting under the appointment of the the patience of the patriotic, the philanthropic, the religious people of Roston with impunity! Oh, how my heart reproached them for their disgraceful apathy. Sluggards! where is the remembrance of the I have read the accounts lately received from the Do your veins on water? Are ye stocks and stones? tion, showing the increasing popularity of aboli-Thank God, no! Ye are worthy of your sires-ye tion, in which the liberties of nearly three millions have redeemed yourselves in the eyes of the civil- of slaves are involved. In a memorandum made ized and Christian world! Hunt him through your some months ago, I mentioned the circumstance of streets! But don't strangle him-don't murder two American gentlemen having visited this colony, him. Well done! Let the miscreant escape-let Messrs. KIMBALL and THOME. These gentlement him fitly find refuge in prison! 'It takes Boston!' came to Barbadoes to inform themselves correctly Years passed-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, still the same of the working of the apprenticeship, and to carry insatiate scoffer, hair-brained fanatic, remorseless in- back with them reports of our proceedings to their cendiary, and reckles traitor-when one morning northern friends. I had the pleasure of frequent I awoke, and found a handbill at my door announc- interviews with these respectable persons, who ing his presence here in Syracuse, at large, and seemed unprejudiced, and resolved to give their without keepers! I have my share of animal cour- judgments fair play. Mr. Kimball sat upon the age, so I walked into the Convention to look at bench with me for a whole day, in which I happened him. A tall man of solemn visage, glaring to have a good many cases. He took notes of any through his large round spectacles like a gnome, particulars he thought fit, and expressed himself and whose inimitable nasal yet dwells in my ears, greatly pleased with what he witnessed; for though was haranguing the assembly. He didn't flatter our there were several trifling complaints, to lump all clergymen nor churches any to speak of, and I felt such at the end of the year, the amount of crime that this was the veritable lion, in full roar; and I would be little indeed. I was greatly pleased with was not, on the whole, disappointed in him. But I the manner these gentlemen conducted their inquiwas mistaken. It soon became manifest that the speaker was none other than Stephen the martyr them to draw just conclusions. They did me the himself. I looked around for the more terrible mon- favor to send me fourteen questions in writing, relaster, but in vain. And when, soon after, a man of tive to the working of the apprenticeship, and the gentle mien, and placid countenance, arose, calm as character, habits, and general conduct of the ap-Garrison'-which ran through the house. I saw with me upon the data from which I drew my conneither fangs, nor tail, nor claws, nor cloven foot. clusions. And I have only to lament that Mr ward you and your cause which I bore with me into the hall. I didn't join the mob next night. The revolting character, and for which they were alof yours, and awaited the result of it; and it is with a heart full of gratification that I now learn you are discharged their duties with unwearied assiduity. so far recovered as to be about to resume your la- That Mr Sturge visited Jamaica is quite true, as

Rejoicing in the nope of your speedy and entire in report he made no distinction amongst them all, recovery, I could not withhold my assurance of it, as to the conduct of the planters or Special Magistrates? Not he. Now I am fully informed that the to apprise you of the change which had come over the spirit of an humble individual toward you since of the planters of some of the colouirs—for instance, your name had become known to him. May you be in Jamaica—as up to this time, the beginning of ong spared to conduct the battle for Right and Lib. August, 1837, the colonists there have resisted and Ever faithfully, &c.

FRIEND GARRISON :- I have thought that a word from this place might not be uninteresting to the Our friend W. W. Brown came here, and obtained permission to use the vestry of the Prescott lowing ; and it was proposed to him, by the paster of meeting to do his work, as it would be an intrusion upon others to go to the concert, and there do his business. To which the pastor replied, he would see all things satisfactorily adjusted, in that respect .-Mr. Brown said this was not all. It was his custom to take a contribution to aid the cause. This he was promised should be done. This being settled, notices were sent to the different churches, and be it said, to the honor of the Universalists, were read there, that Mr. William Brown, a fugitive slave, would Agreeably to this, long before the time arrived,

the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and I am told that many went away who could not get in. But, to my astonishment, Mr. Brown was not permitted to lecture-only to take a part-and as there were several speakers on the altar, the time for each to speak was too limited. So after a statement of the facts above by Mr. Brown, he retired from the hall, and with him many others. Now, this might have been an honorable transaction,

lecture at Well's Hall at 7 o'clock.

so far as the pastor was concerned; but it certainly open his eyes to the true character of this danger-ous disorganizer, and that if he love not Cœsar less, looks like a trick of his to obtain a large audience he will at least love his religion more, than to at the concert, and at the same time hinder the people from hearing Mr. Brown.

I have stated the facts as I heard them, (and believe they are correct,) to let our friends know that the Wesleyans here are no truer to the cause of the slave than any other church in the city, with all their boasting. If it was thought by those men who spicuous by them, as really, the viper was by the apostle Paul; and when they shook him off, he fell like the reptile, and has since been able to do but little mischief.—Vermont Chronicle. the largest audiences I ever saw assembled here .-Long before he arrived, the house was crowded, and a more peaceably disposed meeting, I have seldom seen in that hall. Well and faithfully did he deal with the monster slavery, its aids, and those who apologize for it; and, as usual, the church came in for its well-merited share of stern rebuke. I would like to give you a sketch of his remarks, but my time and your space will not allow. It must suffice heart is rejoiced at your recovery from your late to say, it made a most favorable impression, and dangerous illness; and I take this opportunity at the will long be remembered as one of the most powersame time to illustrate to you, in my own experience, ful appeals in behalf of freedom ever made in this Yours, truly,

WEST INDIA APPRENTICESHIP. NO. XVII.

Extracts from the Journal of Major John B. Colt-Hurst, while acting under the appointment of the British Government as a Special Magistrate in Barbadoes, during the memorable experiment of ne-gro apprenticeship in the West Indies.

deeds of your fathers? Have ye become degenerate? Northern States of America, with much satisfaca summer's morning, and in mildest accents com-menced by telling his auditors that he stood before them a man-covered all over with epithets, I could not credit the whisper- That's Garrison-that's they expressed their satisfaction, and conversed So I listened to his words till the sweat started. STURGE, and others of my countrymen, did not act That diaphoretic was effectual for good. It carried thus dispassionately, when they visited the colony off a life-long accumulation of error and prejudice, for the same purpose as the Americans. I admit, as and dispelled the spirit of hatred and violence to- well as Mr. Sturge, that several acts were commit Church and Slavery found their defenders in the ways severely punished. Why, then, does Mr. profancet and lowest ruffianism of the streets. Since Sturge not produce evidence that such persons were that time—alsa! for the subtlety of that infidelity which denies the virtue of that religion which claims case was proved? The Special Magistrates of this the right to buy and sell the souls and bodies of colony, to my certain knowledge, have done their men; that infidelity which scouts the Christianity duty uprightly and honorably; and I confess, sin-of bartering babies for Bibles; that infidelity which seeks to make all mankind equal beneficiaries in the gentlemen bore too hard upon the planters. In this religion and gospel of Christ. Since then, misera-ble sinner that I am! the Liberator, usurping the place of a regular orthodox, has become an indispensable part of my Sabbatical enjoyment, and the welfare of its editor an essential element in the happiness of my life. Hence, it was with a degree of pain and anxiety, which the dangerous illness of few under circumstances of the most trying difficulty. others in the world could have excited, that I heard They were, every man of them, impressed with the

> well as other colonies; but is it not strange that in Rejoicing in the hope of your speedy and entire his report he made no distinction amongst them all, ully, &c. almost defied the government, and will not legislate
>
> J. C. HANCHETT. to meet the provisions of the imperial set. These

persons, it appears, will neither lead nor drive .-They have not, up to this day, passed any enactment, having for its object the classification of the apprentices, which is a most essential part of the the hands of the planters to inflict punishment upon their apprentices. If the planters were in their right senses, this clause of the Imperial act should have been received by them with satisfaction, if for a life to the polyment of the Imperial act should have been received by them with satisfaction, if for a life to the polyment of the planters were in their opinion thus thrust upon them, and are disposed to propagate it, as the occasion offers, like so many parrots, whose willing memories store words devoid of sense and reason.

If, however, some traveller, crossing the Atlantic have been received by them with satisfaction, if for a moment they but considered that, for ages past, the planters generally were actually destroying their own best interests by this particular description of punshment; and by so doing, bringing the labor of the field into disrepute, by which alone they exist. Instead, then, of the planters in any of the colonies resisting this particular portion of the Imperial act, they should at once have given it their full support, and been thankful that any party had come forward to the earts of their interests for them.

to take care of their interests for them. The insane practice, during Slavery, of punishing fect? This is too absurd to be thought of. Every newspaper from Jamaica is full of violent articles relating to this subject, and details of facts almost incredible, inducing one to suppose that the planters are going mad, and resolved to take no part in the great work going on, and determined to dispute every inch of ground, over which this grand array of public opinion is steadily marching. I am inclined to cry, 'Jamaica, beware! You are bound to perform your part of a great compact. If you do not, take the consequences! The eyes of the whole world are upon you! The vengeance of the people of England will be upon you, if you don't submit to be wise, and that without delay. Every day enlists hosts of men on the side of abolition.—The grand impetus has been given by England; and sooner or later, slavery must die throughout the world. Ought not the planters generally, to feel proud of being a party to this vast undertaking, by which they have everything to gain, and (with a little procaution) nothing to lose? They have lost nothing hitherto is most certain. Property on sale brings more than ever it did; the estates are admitted to be in an excellent state of order and agricultural cleanliness—the exports and imports exceeding by far those in slavery—and above all, the planters have got rid of the awful responsibility of slave or work as a system so abominable.

The grand impetus has been given by far loss in a station, and the more and agricultural cleanliness—the exports and imports exceeding by far those in slavery—and above all, the planters have got rid of the awful responsibility of slave or work as a station, and the guard opens a baggage car, is it to receive a fresh mail-bug, or is it to take some massengers' truths? No: two Negroes are found as the course massengers' truths? No: two Negroes are found and the colors of an in the surprise, the den is a temple of light, the hideous dragon the genius of the third truth. To speak without metaphore, in the publications, in the lectures, and in the species of a system so abominable.

From the Glasgow Christian Witness. GOW CONTRIBUTION.

We regret that we did not see the contents of the chest, which the ladies of Glasgow have just sent off to Boston, till the 11th of this month, the very day on which they began to puck the goods for shipment. Had we seen the gay collection of rich and varied articles at an earlier day, though we had previously recommended the object to the tender sympathy and nimble fingers of our fair readers, we might have once more spoken a word in behalf of the bondmen of the freest nation in the rich and varied articles at an earlier day, though we had previously recommended the object to the tender sympathy and nimble fingers of our fair readers, we might have once more spoken a word in behalf of the bondmen of the freest nation in the world! And yet another post will reach Boston before the opening of the great Anti-Slavery Bazaar, on New Year's week; money, articles of vertu, beautiful trifles, books, prints, &c., can be sent; if there be real penitence for past neglect, and if ingenious heads and skilled fingers cannot accomplish within the limited time what the donors would willingly send, let them plan, and labor, and hoard up, and label their articles; another Bazaar in due time will be opened; and though some liberal contributors by that time will be numbered with the dead, others will see that their benevolent intentions are carried into effect—their works shall follow them. But a word about the Glasgow class. zara in due time will be opened; and though some liberal contributors by that time will be numbered with the dead, others will see that their benevolent with the dead, others will see that their benevolent intentions are carried into effect—their works shall follow them. But a word shout the Glasgow cheest. On this very day two weeks, just when the curtain was about to fall, and hide from all but official gazers, the rich, beautiful and varied articles that had been prepared, we found our way into the depository. It was not the collection of a clothier, or a dress-maker, or a chose-maker, or a top-maker, or a fores-maker, or a chose-maker, or a top-dealer, but something of all these combined, beautifully got up, and most actefully arranged. But, will our readers believe it? we surveyed the whole with a mercenary spirit, and went on, mentally selling the articles before the Bostonians had so much as seen them! Do you see that pair of slippers made for a doll? Why, they must fetch as much hard cash as will, pay for at least the pair of slippers made for a doll? Why, they must fetch as much hard cash as will, pay for at least twenty lectures, and definy the expension of Texas, and the unboy will not the server of the Boston Bay-lavery tracts as will suffice to send such a shower over the whole Union, as shall set urate the minds of all American tyrains with abolition principles; and that robe—why, it will pay for at least twenty lectures, and definy the expension of Texas and the robe of the presidential throne of the Union, as of ish and the proprinciples; and that robe—why, it will pay for at least twenty lectures, and definy the expension of the presidential throne of the Union, as of ish and the proposition of the presidential throne of the Union, and if the Edinburgh chest and the profitable one, too, for the sace, shall equal that from Glasgow, the Scotch stall or stalls in the great plant of the presidential throne of the Union, and if

From the Liberty Bell. ABOLITIONISM IN AMERICA. BY ALEXANDER HOLINSKI.

apprentices, which is a most essential part of the Imperial act, next, perhaps, to the abolition of slavery itself. The object in classification is plain enough—mercy to the negro, who, before abolition, was twisted about from one description of labor to another, by the capricious temper of his master, who resorted to these perpetual changes of occupation, to inflict a punishment on his slave. Thus it was, when a house servant, who, perhaps, for 15 or 20 years did nothing but wait at table, was upon the slightest provocation, ordered into the field, with a hoe in his hand, for three weeks or a month, there to expiate his offence. If, therefore, the framers of the Imperial act neglected to insert the classification; and, without asking the proofs where with to substantiate this series of imputations, the majority of natives as well as foreigners adopt the opinion thus thrust upon them, and are disposed

peans to imagine; and these fifty journals are carefully hidden from the public eye. Will it be in the deliberations of Congress? He will see the house servants by sending them into the field to perform field labor, is obvious in its unhappy effects upon the prædial laborers generally, who have been trade, and the other Whig, because it advocates a brought up with the conviction of the daily disgrace protective lariff—without either of them including in its political creed the liberty of man, as probrought up with the conviction of the daily disgrace they undergo in the performance of field labor.—
Here, then, was another of the mad freaks of Slavery. When men run the risk of ultimate ruin, to gratify a sudden fit of impotent passion, no observations of mine are strong enough in the condemnation of this practice, which is as old as slavery itself. When these gentlemen found they must submit, why, in the name of common sense, don't they self. When these gentlemen found they must submit, why, in the name of common sense, don't they do so with a good grace? Do these persons, by their hostility to these things, mean to defy the power of the mother country to carry them into effect? This is too absurd to be thought of. Every feet? This is too absurd to be thought of violent articles.

BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR-GLAS. chain. What is the crime of these unfortunates? They are runaway slaves, carried back to their dreaded masters. Let us now betake ourselves to dreaded masters,

NO UNION WITH SLAVBHOLDBRS! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVERANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL.'

17 'Yes' it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of prestring the African alaye trade; this second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinas; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVA 100, PROPAGATION AND PER PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT, OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, "John Quincy Adams.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 888.

the drunkards and the hangmen, join the slave-holders in declaring their common enemies 'fanat-ies, disturbers of social order, and villains,—en-deavoring to effect, by all means, the destruction of a free, glorious and powerful repulstic.

of a free, glorious and powerful republic.'

This republic becoming more free, more glorious, and more powerful, will blush some day at having misunderstood, as did the people of Israel, those messengers of God to whom she will be indebted for shining without stain; and, making amende honorable, will become more proud to have been the alma maler of an apostle of human kind, such as the statesmen who to-day obtain the applause of the multiude. Coning nurtired those warriors and statesmen who to-day obtain the appliance of the multitude. Congrege, then, heroic laborers! But you need not a y feeble voice to encourage you in your holy work; and if it crosses the Atlantic, it is only to offer itself as a faint echo of Christian Europe, who, in admiring republican institutions, abliors slavery.

ANOTHER TRAITOR TO FREEDOM!

It is with shame and mortification we are called o present to our readers and the people of New Hampshire, the following letter from Lewis Cass—a man from whom our own State, whose free air he first breathed, and all the free States, had a air he first breathed, and all the free States, had a right to expect better things. Two years since, no man in Congress was understood to adhere more cordially to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso than he. Now, at one leap, he has gone to the other extreme. Not content with following in the wake of Buchanan, who did propose to exclude slavery from Upper California, Gen. Cass goes for prohibiting it nowhere. Buchanan's proposition we thought infamous enough to exclude the goes for promoting it nowhere. Declaring a pro-osition we thought infamous enough to exclude the idea of any man or party going beyond it. In this, it seems, we were mistaken. This letter plathis, it seems, we were mistaken. This letter places its author beyond John C. Calhoun himself. It goes the whole length of Calhoun's celebrated resolutions. And why is this? Does any one believe Gen. Cass so demented that he does not know slavery to be a curse not only to its victims, but to the very earth on which its foot tracks are made? Does any man believe him honest, when made? Does any man believe him housest, when he talks about slavery's not going into the territory we propose to annex? If slavery cannot go the e, why not pass the Wilmot Proviso?

The truth is, Gen. Cass is weak and vain enough to think the South will make him President for his treason. He cannot have been born and educated among the hills of our own fees State.

ted among the hills of our own free State—he cannot have seen the mighty strides of the free West in greatness and power, without feeling that that greatness is owing to the absence of slavery, and the prevalence of universal freedom. And yet, with the experience of fitty years, during which time slavery has burned up every green thing in one portion of the country, for the poor bauble of the Presidency, which the south can never give him, he has cast himself into the scale of the worst tyranny that blasts the earth. Un-happy man! he will find when it is too late, that he has betrayed his country, and missed the price of his treason. He will go down to his grave without the Pre-idency, without honor, and with the curses of unboro millions for his epitaph.

We cannot see far into the future. What the effect of this letter may be cannot be certainly foretold. There is little doubt, however, that it is designed to settle and will settle the course of the Democratic party. The Texas game, which succeeded so well for the party, and so unfortunately for the country in 1844, is to be attempted on a larger scale in 1848. The black flag of slavery is again to float at the mast-head of the Democracy, With what result, God only knows.—Concord (N. H.) Democrat & Freeman.

CINCINNATI.

This city is making rapid progress in the apprehension of the true principles. Here is a sketch from a paper not heretofore noted for its opposition to Slavery. There is a likeness in it :

THE SLAVE POWER -But here we wish to ask a question of both Whigs and Democrats:—Sup-pose—as will certainly be the case—that slaveholdrailroad from Charleston to Augusta. The train stops at a station, and the guard opens a baggage-car. Is it to receive a fresh mail-bag, or is it to take some passengers' trunks? No; two Negroes are hurried in, bearing each an iron collar round the neck, and fastened together by a heavy three feet and institute slave institute in their slaves and fastened together by a heavy three feet and institute slave institutions there? Do they believe that the Constitution of Mexico and the decleve that the Constitution of Mexico and the decleve that the Surreme Court have power to prelarations of the Supreme Court have power to pre-vent such a result? We do not. On the contrary, we believe that on any territory within the terras calientas (warm lands.) slavery will be instituted, if acquired by the United States. The slave States have declared their right to do so—and the wave of slave population has already reached the Nucces. The slaveholding States have always governed this country. It is in vain to point to what are called 'the masses of the Democracy.' They make excellent Market House meetings, and count great numbers on Census Roll; but one Southern statesman is more potent in the Government of this Union than all of them put together. The intelligent, strong-minded Aristocrat in the South uses, and has always used, in all time, their very patriotic impulses to toll the multitude in whatever direction he pleases. If territory is taken where cotton and sugar will grow, slavery will go on it, and slave have declared their right to do so-and the wave sugar will grow, slavery will go on it, and slave States arise.—Cin. Chronicle.

A WAR SERMON.

A WAR SERMON.

The State Sentinel publishes and compliments a sermon (so called) preached to the 5th regiment of Indiana Volunteers, before their departure from Madison, by the Rev. Wm. M. Daily, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The discourse was a prostitution of the pulpit—a desecration of the holy Sabbath on which it was desired a libel on Christianity—and a solemn mockery of the Divine Being, whose adventinto the world, clothed in the habitiments of Humanity, was announced by Angels, in a song of rejoicing, whose chorus ran: chorus ran

orus ran:

Glory to Gon in the highest!

On earth Peace, and Good Will to Men!'

— Tippecanoe Journal. -Tippecanoe Journal.

We are not able to see the difference between

We are not able to see the difference between preaching a war sermon here in Indiana, and in sending chaplains to Mexico, to accompany our armies, and pray to the Divine Being for auccess in the battle-field—pray, as did the fighting Methodist preacher, for plenty of powder, plenty of dayinght, and no cowards—then get up, and order his men to march on to butchering his fellow-beings. Our military schools are supplied with chaplains, our navy must have hely, pious men of God, to sing on earth peace and good will to men, and then ask God to give success to the human butchers that may have employed him to pray for their success in butchery and murder. If war is legitimate, all this is well enough, and should not be dispensed with; and, indeed, we don't see why the priests should not do most of the fighting. They could set a good example to the enemy by their love for them. Christ says, 'Love your enemies.' 'Pray, and Fight!' would be the watch-word, we recken.

Pray, and Fight! would be the watch-word, we reckon.

If war is an instrument in the hands of God, as the Rev. Mr. Maffit says, to civilize and Christianize Mexico, he certainly does not want the wicked to engage in the work. The religious ought to do all the fighting.

We are a believer in the religion of Christ, but not in this murdering, butchering, cut-throat slaveholding sort of religion. We were well near made an Infidel by it at one time in our life, but regard it now as a libel on Christianity, and a solemn mockery of the Divine Being.—[Indianapelis Free Press.

CO g Teas t once, on the

1 25 2 25
for se
tyle pepackalabelied

d many Ware. CASH

letter, y mail, warded, ed with ess, will LLING ietors.

N. CHITIS.

ints by a by which auseating ceiver his flected, so not be af-edy, thus ad leaving out of the ble in the their coms incident HUNDRED YS ARE

ng, informs iseases in omen, and ality. Ind success doston, also

and New he four or ly known, urther comring is enprofession. nerself from AS AND apressly for es perform-he skill of try.
Boston, who
bove, exabove, ex-

f the United Boston. 18 se, No. 12 Belublic, that he

to accommo-o may favor illy solicits a or it in every Terms mod-April 16 STORE BOSTON. at variety, of VG. othes, W. I , exchanged

s from \$1 to Oct. 1 reet, having a prepared to material and tained in the D.,

BOSTON s friends and R STREET,

erms as any of Nathaniel se of Slavery;

he Bible, by , M. D.-50 has. C. Bur-Clairvoyant-

ence and Art, RSH, 26 Cornhill.

# THE FOURTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

Another, yet the same-the fourteenth return of this holy festival of Freedom-sent an impulse of hope and joy through the hearts of the oppressed o America-the slaves and the abolitionists. This new guaranty of perseverance makes the first class more hopeful and patient-the last, more resolut

God be thanked that the principles, the object and the measures of this combination of persons of such various characters and conditions, being true right and wise at the beginning, have continued un changed for an many years, through every stress of circumstance, trial and temptation. To change from good to evil, to fall away from right and justhe great sin of man against humanity .-What a subject, then, for joyful congratulation, that

constant as the Northern Star,
Of whose true fixed and resting quality,
There is no fellow in the firmament.

A mountain of national pretension has been beate to dust, and blown away like chaff, to find a few persons with heart, and head, and principle enough conjoined, to stand by the everlasting right together through every assault of the slaveholding commun ty around them. The calumny of the hostile-the ar athy of the neutral-the rage of the mob-the train torous thrust of the coward villany that fawns while it stabs, and clings to its disguises and pretension as its best defence—the pretended disapprobation o the selfish hypocrite, whose practice belies his principles, while it fills his purse-the self-disgracing a voidance of 'The timid good that stand aloof,'

all these pass unrespected by them; and stil they remain identified with the enslaved, and in opposition to the great slaveholding majority that vainly brings its every engine of force and fraud, flattery and abuse, bribery and persecution, to bear upon their integrity. They find themselves the chosen representatives of the worthiest Americans and they feel that confidence, like that reposed in them, is the strongest possible obligation to be, to do, and to suffer, all that fidelity in such a case com

Go on as you have begun-die as you have lived -executive of the American and Massachusetts anti-slavery societies !- and doubt not that you shall be sustained to your last hour in this severe but ennobling service, by the unswerving fidelity of those who lay it upon your shoulders. Still agitate the question of freedom for the slave, at whatever loss or hazard to yourselves; still refuse a compromis with the slaveholder; still deny to him your reli gious sanction and political fellowship; still expose dishonesty, and strip the mask from pretence; still stand, as now, united for freedom; and you shall never lack such help as your co-labo.ers throughout the world can give you.

Thanks to your own concentrating constancy, the pecuniary means of agitation, to the full extent of the existing moral means, have never been withheld from you. Let the complete success of this, the fourteenth annual effort of the abolitionists to sus tain you, as the impersonations of their principles, and the servants of their enterprise, be to you an assurance that the future shall be as the past, and yet more abundantly !

Not withstanding the severe money-pressure, and the detention of the expected box of goods which the devotedness and exquisite taste of the Bristol friends have always made so valuable, the receipts of the Bazaar were FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS; and from the amount of goods remaining and to arrive, we are justified in the conclusion, that, before the close of the year, the sales contemplated in various parts of the country, will have enabled the committee of the Bazaar to fulfil their wish of ultimately placing TEN THOU-SAND DOLLARS at the disposition of the Ameri-

We are continually defeated in our purpose of describing the 'glorious ten days,' for the gratification of the distant friends, by the perpetually thronging crowd of grateful acknowledgments, for which our hearts demand expression.

in this manner, be interrupted. How to make FAS-RUIL HALL look beautiful for a festal occasion, is a problem before which even the city government, with all its power of manufacturing money, and all its freedom from scruples to use the United States stripes and pennons as ornamental insignia, might well shrink away in despair. How to clothe with bedaty this barren platform? How to screen from view these bare barracks of galleries? How to fill gracefully the awkwardly empty area? How to hide that enormous painted brick-bat-the bird of spoil, that threatens Freedom from above the entrance How to shut out the sights of discolored walls and dirty streets, without obscuring the light from the windows? 'Eureka!' They have found it !- the hall shall become a gothic cathedral. This work is our worship-the most acceptable, indeed the only acceptable, that Americans can offer to God; since without it, -nothing. For lack of it, all the Sabbath solemnities of our land are sin. As in Israel of old, because of oppression, so here, in the United States, ' it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting. We have an acceptable worship-let us have a temple for its exercise; -- one whose ascending lines shall carry the soul upward, like the Mediæval architecture : not press it downward for its elvaium, like the transverse bars of the horizontal Greek. Spring a eedarn' screen-work, (as Milton would have had us say,) along the galleries, from capital to capital of their supporting pillars, -not forgetting to feather every pillar correspondingly, with the same aromatic growth. Run a similar array of arches across the platform, for a chancel-screen :- behind it, plant cedars tall enough to sweep the roof, that the archer beneath their lowest boughs may delude the eye by a counterfeit perspective :- delineate a trefoil in ev ery arched screen, by means of wreaths of eyergreen, and represent the longitudinal bars more gracefully than ever yet was done in stone, by erecting a slender tree to represent each, every spir of which shall show like pencilling against the eastern light :- rear a tall arehed shrine in the centre. where sunlight shall touch its feathery green with gold every morning, and gas-light flood it every night, and troops of fairy-like children, laden with their Christmas gifts, glance in and out at every hour between :- let the tables of the lady-merchants surround, corresponding to the stalls of prebenda ries and knight-companions in old remains :- le white drapery fall smoothly from each window-top, and line it lozenge-wise across, with cords, and s teach ' light to counterfeit a gloom ' like that of dia mond ground-glass :- trace in the top of each win dow, a cross of evergreen, and in each centre, b

sapphire and emerald glass, hang Stern saints and tortured martyrs round ;'and the work is done. You have a delightful touch of Norman Gothic in your cathedral, which will so wonders for the sales; for it shall raise men' minds above the small endeavers of the hour, and make money seem of no value but to serve the cause of Heaven withal.

means of China transparencies, framed in ruby,

Now thrust every 'seutcheon and banner riven, and riven to the centre some of them are, with

the severe service of many an anti-slavery field,) | over the galleries. Pshaw! not flat against them; that is the dictate of our meeting-house puritanism. which ceased to be a model when it sanctioned slaveholding; but transversely from them, ecclesi astically, as it were, so that every noble motto can be read, each under each, from the entrance. Now the great Scottish remonstrance! Suspend the stupendous scroll (' the scroll of doom' to slavery) in a star of five points over the whole hundred feet square of the new old Cathedral; till every unbelieving young merchant's 'prentice, and scoffing old merchant s wife, shall wonder, by way of alleviating their awkward spasms of pro-slavery agony, 'how many hundred lawyers' clerks it must have taken to manufacture it !' Indulge their labored vulgarities :- they are learning, for the first time, in the s land of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges, '-the land of ' inslienable human rights'the land of Bunker Hill, and Trenton, and Ticonderoga, and Valley Forge, and Yorktown, that the freedom they trample on is deemed a glorious Cause, elsewhere; and that covenanted Scotland is cheering onward its triumphant march.

All this is easier said than done; and that it was done, and the whole city and country delighted with the effect, is owing to the energy and activity of Mesers. Smith and Weston, of Reading and Stoneham, Jenkins of Andover, Wellington of Lexingtos, Levy of Lowell, Brigham of Abington, Fairbanks of Providence, friends in North Bridge. water, West Roxbury, Lynn, and other places, who all combined to make Birnam Wood come to Dunsinane as meet, to the alarm of all pro-slavery Macbeths. A 'moving grove' was needed, and moving grove came. To Messrs. Wellington, Jackson, Channing, May, and others, who so indefatigably and tastefully arranged this material, so amply and generously furnished, it is owing, that, after three days of strennous exertion, all was ready to receive the representatives of the anti-slavery of thirty towns and cities of America, co-operating with us

The foremost of these were Boston, Cambridge, WORCESTER, LYNN, PLYMOUTH, DEDHAM, NEW-BEDFORD, SALEM, CONCORD, WEYNOUTH, HINGHAM, WEST BROOKFIELD.

But, as it is neither city, nor town, nor navy, no palace, that constitutes a State, so it is neither hall, nor decoration, nor rich donations, nor beautiful arrangements, nor even correct principles that constitute a cause. No-men only, who live out such principles-

- high-minded MES;

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain!
Prevent the long aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain!

These constitute a cause. And none could look Jackson, and Edmund Quincy, and Henry C. Wright, and Samuel May, and Pillsbury, and Fosmarked men amid the crowd-or listen to the glori-

'These constitute a State.'

American union of slaveholders, begun when the represent, and to whom they will know how to character, that it unwittingly exposes itself, by givpractical exponents of its own professed principles!

Other eyes than those of their own countrymen highly esteemed countryman the late editor of the London Inquirer, Mr. HINCES, to both of whom we owe a tribute of special gratitude as friends of our friends, and promoters of our cause.

aned to Massachusetts. From the State and city of gens of Ireland, and citizens of the world. New York came effectual aid. The representatives of the friends in Western New-York were there with contributions: while Ohio friends, not personally present, were represented by their beautiful do-

A new and beautiful feature in the evening's arrangements was the occasional introduction of vocal and instrumental music, from members of W. H. iging exertions of Mr. Withington

Our thanks are due to Mr. Chickering, who sent from his celebrated manufactory an admirable piano forte for the occasion.

At the upper end of the Hall hung a subscription list of the new anti-slavery paper. We seize this earliest opportunity to mention it :- THE NORTH STAR, published at Rochester, N. Y., at \$2 00 per annum, by FREDERICK DOUGLASS. May be make himself a tower of strength in Western New-York, to which the friends of the cause in that whole region of country may gather, in perfect confidence and trust !- May be never tolerate crime, lest be be ealled a bigot; nor fail to expose iniquity, lest he be called intolerant; nor stand aloof from the good and true, lest the vicious and the foolish call him a partisan; nor unite with evil to avoid the imputation, from the weak and designing, of being quarrelsome; nor shrink from giving and receiving help, for fear of being esteemed wanting in individuality by those who have no esteem for the cause; nor be injured by the 'gift that blindeth the eyes'; nor be seduced by party or sect to purchase popularity at the expense of fidelity; nor to increase the subscription to his paper by diminishing its anti-slavery power; nor deem it possible to be respected and ustained at the same time, by things so opposite in their nature and moving springs, as Liberty party their nature and moving springs, as Liberty party have, since the forming of their Committee, opener and Liberty league, and that earliest, and latest, an Industrial School for plain and fancy knitting and purest anti-slavery, which that party and league scoff at as 'Garrisonism.' Let him be, as heretofore, proof against every form of temptation, and a long and glorious career, like that of CLARKSON, (whome past is already scaled,) and GARRISON, (whome God preserve to a like late and faithful ending:) lies before him. More fortunately circumstanced tofore, proof against every form of temptation, and a lies before him. More fortunately circumstanced than Toussaist-more correctly principled than Our and CHAVANNE may his success be made proportionate to his ability, by his devotedness and perseverance to the end. Such are the charges and the wishes by which the elder servants of the cause ever manifest their deep interest in the welfare of their younger co-laborers, when entering upon try-OGE and CHAVANNE -- may his success be made protheir younger co-laborers, when entering upon try- by their own exertions ing and hitherto untried departments of the cause.

For eight successive evenings, the codarn arches of the hall rang with the truth and eloquence of rederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, W. W. received for the Ladies' Committee. of the hall rang with the truth and eloquence of Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, W. W. Brown, (like Douglass, a self-educated fugitive, able to take a moral and intellectual rank far above the very men who reproachfully ask us 'how the blacks are to take care of themselves!') Theodore Parker, are to take care of themselves!') Theodore Parker, first; but, in order to prevent that industry flagging, a market must be found for their was the control of their was such institutions will soon fall to H. C. Wright, Samuel May, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, Edmund Quincy, W. H. Channing, Thomas T. Stone, and E. H. Chapin. Mr. Garrison's health, exhausted by his devoted labors at the Weat, permitted him to be present only occasionally, and his voice was consequently heard but for a moment, introducing H. C. Wright to the Assembly, on the presentation of the great Remonstrance of Scottish women, (published in the Liberator a tew weeks since.) It was a sublime sight to see this immense array of noble names—the same that have mmense array of noble names—the same that have brightened Scottish song and story from age to age-now illustrating our nineteenth century by their united testimony to liberty. The feebles magination must kindle at the sight as

" In slow precession moves each shadowy file," of the spirits of this gathering FORTY THOUSAND take possession of the old high places of our Librty! The coldest heart must glow to hear this sound of the Women of Scotland, rising in the majesty of their mercy, to waken the slumbering vomanhood of America to the long forgotten laims of freedom and humanity.

God bless the Women of Scotland !- and make the Women of America worthy of their noble com panionship in a cause so grand and awful! They have not sent us their voices alone across the Atlan tic to its aid. The tables around are covered with their valuable gifts. From Glasgow, and Edin burgh, and Kirkaldy, and last, not least, in beauti ful offerings, ' Fair Praru,' and a multitude other places, the Patons, and the Welshes, and the Wighams, and the Youngs, the Mortons, and the Readdies, the Smeals, and their friends, have united to bless and beautify this occasion, with a taste and magnificence incomprehensible to the souls that have een dwarfed and hardened by slavery. If a fe onths of its influence could dry up the springs o freedom in the hearts of Cunningham and Chalmers -the representatives to America of the very church of Freedom,-what must be its withering effect on a whole life? Let us trust that these and other precious influences from the land of our fathers. may at length counteract the horrid spell that binds our own; and rejoice that every communication we eceive from thence, is a pledge of the continuance of the blessing of such sympathy and aid.

Going southward with our list of contributors, w ost gratefully acknowledge the valued contributions of the friends in Carlisle-the Carrs, the Nich sons, the Peiles, and others who have helped us.

The name of Eather Bright, of Rochdale, who for wards valuable donations from that place, shall b cherished among slaves and abolitionists, as that of her brother, John Bright, is by the suffering classes

To Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Cobden, Mrs. Woolley and thers whose energetic sympathy has done so much in Manchester for the Bazaar, we can prevent but the poor tribute of thanks; but it is in behalf of a land de graded by slavery, that those labors may yet savein behalf of outraged humanity in bondage-that we thank them; and the blessing of those who are ready to perish accompanies our acknowledgments.

The Browns and the Trends of Bridgewater, w their friends, whose exquisite taste added so much attraction to the occasion, will rejoice to hear of the asfe arrival and anccessful sale of their donations.

An interesting trait of unconquerable persever ance comes to mind with the mention of the box from Leeds, forwarded by Mr. Lupton. A similar one was sent last year, which never reached its destination, though every search was made for it in the on Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, and Francis warehouses and on the books of the steam transportation company on both sides of the Atlantic. Un couraged by this failure, the second box was forter, and Stone, and Douglass, and Brown, and Buf- warded from the same persons, and we rejoice to fum, and Parker, and Channing, as they stood, say, greatly to the furtherance of the cause. The rare and attractive consignment of Elizabeth Pease. ous eloquence that touched their lips with fire, with- of Darlington, also enclosed, was admired by thouout feeling also how true the thought of Alcaus, that sands, and added much to the interest of the season

We entreat our Bristol friends, the Carpenters, the The union of freemen, which is to supersede the Estlins, the James, and numberless others whom they American Anti-Slavery Society was constituted of make our grateful acknowledgments acceptable. souls like these. Long may they live to shame the not to regret too deeply the accident which comknavery that knows so little of the power of high pelled the return of their noble donation to Cerk, and thereby prevented its seasonable arrival. For ing the name of bigotry and intolerance to their we contemplate a sale as early in the spring as the faithful rebuke of crime; and the weak baseness state of the money market will permit, from which that flinches away from the fearless side of the only we hope even more favorable results for the cause, for the Bazaar of this choice collection.

The cause demands of us no common were there to look upon them. We rejoiced to welcome the gifted and excellent Dr. Nichol, and his cious philanthropy has made one and the same operation the means of serving the starving frishman and the embruted American slave. They have employed and paid their peasantry in the manufactur of elegant little works of taste and fancy, for the But the list of towns represented was not con- Bazaar, and thus discharged at once a duty as citi-

> The quality that Shakespeare makes Bless him that gives, and him that takes,— The quality of mercy,—here Is trebly blessed: then think with cheer, That every sacrifice you gave, Hath blessed yourselves—the poor—the slave

Letters from Ireland add that our friends there send their contributions in grateful testimony of their sense of recent instances of American beneficence. To the Wohls the Hanghtons and the Allens of Dublin-the Jenningses, the Mannixes, the Varians, the Roches, the Beamishes, the Whites, of Cork, and to the numerous other lrish friends, to whose constancy and devotedness, and munificent generosity, the cause owes so much, our most affectionate acknowledgements are tendered, for their welcome and well-chosen gifts.

We would fain recapitulate them all, and for the sake of our shoont friends, dwell with minute and merited description on every thing curious and beau did table cover of Cork, to the Edinburgh Tartan shawls, and embroidered Thibets, free-trade table cloths, books, and British Algæ, and Avon flowers, Rochdale and Manchester papier mache, the Cov entry knitted curtains, Dublin papeterie, the Belfast knitting, the Perth cushions and other beautiful goods. But time and space would fail : and to those who saw them, words would seem idle. One word, however, respecting the Cork table-cover. was appraised at 50 dollars-a large sum for the

\* We insert the following extract, respecting the employment of their female poor, hoping it may in some way further the benevolent purposes of Irish friends :-

'The ladies of the Skibbereen Relief Asse and needlework, and for the manufacture wool. There are two mistresses—one to teach knit-ting of all kinds, and to give out work to females at

improve their condition.

There are, at present, nearly two hundred females employed; and if the funds would admit, four times the number would be on the list for work.

Orders for knitted work, worsted or cotton socks

Declis, Skibbereen, (Co. Cork.) N. B. Orders are of the greatest importance, of industry in her children, as their common Fathe may give them means. - Excellent white cotto may give them means. — Excellent white cotton socks are sold at eight pence per pair; yellow cotton do. at seven pence per pair. Grey do. and orsted at moderate prices.

times, thoughby no means large in proportion to | Their cherished playthings, and their infant hearts its beauty and attractiveness. The friends gathered round it, and fifty of them united to raise that sum for the cause, leaving it to chance which should receive it. It fell to the lot of John T. Hilton, and friends: a man of color, a devoted abolitionist, and a member of the executive board of The pencil's art has traced its fairest lines, olitionist, and a member of the executive board of The deep thoughts of the heart that prompted it olitionist, and a member of the executive board of the Massachuzetts Anti-Slavery Society from the earliest days of the cause. He it was, whose interest in the cause, and confidence in its ardent advocate, led him promptly and efficiently to aid Ws.

LLOYD GARRISON at the commencement of the Liberalton and th LLOYD GARRISON at the commencement of the Liberator. Those present on the occasion of Garrison's lecture to the people of color in Boston, (for to them he first addressed himself.) will never forget the deep motion with which they gathered round him at its close, hailing as the Israelites did the sight of Moses, the appearance of one who chose to suffer affliction with them, rather than to enjoy the rewards of their oppressors; nor wonder at the liberal joy with which they helped him to lay the corner-stone, on which we are now united, with them, to build the new edifice of Freedom.

This year's Anti-Slavery Bazaar was marked by Made to his meanest brethren,—heirs with lim. And king.

To heal the wounded hear;—to raise thy sons, Thy sons of darkened hue, whose souls are fair, And shall be down to hear five to hear five the wounded hear;—to raise thy sons, Thy sons of darkened hue, whose souls are fair, To their first glorious heritage,—as men! Or their first glorious heritage,—as

cial record and cordial welcome.

opening of the Bazaar, the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting, and in view of the manifestations of friendliness to our principles is tainted with the price of human blood, and our enterprise which had been gratefully perceived on the part of some of the ministers and congregations of the city, the Society resolved to commend the approaching occasion to them, as one affording an excellent expectation to them, as one affording an excellent expectation to the city. To this invitation, members of the congregations of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke and the Rev. Theothe Rev. James Freeman Clarke and the Rev. Theodore Parker responded so warmly, that a table from the minority of each of these congregations Before the world a nation glorious,—FREE! was the result; both Mr. Parker and Mr. Clarke cheering and encouraging the effort. When in after times, from every repentant section of the great tinguished traveller, J. S. Buckingham, were re-American Church, now so hostile, shall come sim- ceived too late for insertion in the present number of ilar evidences of awakening to the claims of freedom, the Liberty Bell :it shall be remembered of these, that they did what they could, and told as a memorial of them.

The LIBERTY BELL was thought to be this year more than ever beneficial to the cause. Notwithstanding the great disappointment felt, that the artist should have been prevented, by illness and domestic calamity, from seasonably completing the engraving of FRANCIS JACKSON, still only a sufficient number of copies are left to send to our friends abroad, the bulk of the edition having been disposed of at the Bazaar.

The table of contents is illustrated by the names of many who are widely known and beloved both in the literary and philanthropic world. Is it not a shame to America, and reason enough for the existence of the A. A. S. Society, that we may not speak the name of the distinguished southern gentleman, who is the author of the first article 'The Insurrection and its Hero,'-lest we endanger his life? The noble poem of Passion and of Power, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, will do more than scores of essays, to make the hard-hearted and luxurious feel the terrible nature of the evil on which their luxury is founded. The pages written by Douglass and L'Instant, and Brown, furnish the amplest proof that the soul of the white man reaches no height to which the soul of his darker brother may not attain. Read the interesting reminiscences of Parker Pillsbury and Henry C. Wright, if you would know what the soul and the body have to struggle with in the prosecution of the anti-slavery enterprise. Would you learn the futility of the customary charges against abolitionists? Read what is here said by Mr. Garrison and Mrs. Follen. Would you see one of the best of the thousand paraphrases of the Lord's prayerto the God of Freedom? Read the poem of Benjamin

Jones. The article entitled Abolitionism in America, demands more than a passing notice, because it is the production of one who has learned to look upon struggles like ours by the severe experiences of his own devoted land. The Count Holinski, exiled from Poland for his attachment to freedom, could not but sympathize with American abolitionists. A passage from one of his letters will show the consistency and depth of the philosophy which experience and observation have taught him. 'It is but just,' (we translate from his letter,) that every man, no matter what his nation, should express his views on slavery-for it is an incarnated blasphemy against human nature. I feel that, as a native of Poland, I have a peculiar motive to exercise this right. Nevsia, Austria and Prussia, if, instead of opposing to these three powers only a chivalrous nobility, she had marshalled a whole people. But we had in our land millions of serfs, to whom the word independence was utterly without significance-and we

'If a hope now remains to us, it is in the rational reconstitution of Europe. The example offered by America would have hastened the hour of deliverance to her oppressed nations, if America were not sullied by that monstrous anomaly, which the ene mies of republican institutions point out with joy .-A liberty that is smothered under slavery, can never be contagious. Speedily, then, may the day dawn when abolitionism; triumphant, shall have destroyed the obstacle which prevents the new world from influencing the old." The leading idea of Theodore Parker's article

Come and do it better,' is exactly such a one as the elder abolitionists used to express in good faith, before they learned that it was for their best works -their main work-their indispensable labor-their cause itself-that men stoned them; not for their errors, excesses or mistakes. It may be suspected that Mr. Parker has learned this already, and writes somewhat ironically. The Lowells, Harriet Martineau, (we fervently greet her return to her country, and her restoration to health,) J. R. Giddings. J. Bayard Taylor, and other names of literary and political distinction, demand and reward perusal .-Mrs. Dall has exposed the unavoidable evils of slavery, in a masterly and 'ow'r true tale.' Seven clergymen help to ring this year's Bell. never hear from them that abolitionists are too severe upon the clergy. Why not? For two reasons :-Ist, they know their brother ministers to the core : and 2nd, their own 'withers are unwrung.' Be sure to read among these articles, the one written by Samuel May, Junior, which shows the reasons for nuch of the opposition the cause meets. 'Idiot Era,' by a backwoods girl, may be considered, under the circumstances, as an extraordinary production. The beautiful lines of Mary Carpenter are inserted here, as affording the best illustration of the spirit in which this joint effort of British and American abolitionists has been mad

OFFERINGS OF ENGLISH WOMEN FROM THE OLD WORLD TO THE NEW. BY MARY CARPENTER

'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto

Offerings we bring to thee, America! Offerings of deepest love and tenderness, Such as of old the lowly Mary hore, To anoint her Savior's feet. Not precious these, Like hers, of costly alabaster wrought, And filled with odorous perfumes, offerings rich To sordid eyes,—to hers most valueless. To sordid eyes,—to here most valueless When measured with her love. Yet fragrant ours With incense of full many a loving heart, And rich in patient striving, to bestow Au earnest of its sympathy. These webs Were framed by dying hands; the spirit longed, Ere summoned to its home, to leave a pledge Of how she loved her Lord, and spent long hours Weak, fainting, suffering hours, in weaving these The young have offered up their time of sport,

are glowed with purest joy in bringing the The old have given their days of restful ease And hallowed their small offerings by their p The rich have brought their gold in humble This year's Anti-Slavery Bazaar was marked by Silently see our sisters bound in chains,—
In entirely new feature, and one that deserves speital record and cordial welcome.

But a few weeks before the time appointed for the

But a few weeks before the time appointed for the

Solid to the highest bidder,—and not speak? Too foul of old, not now, for sacred use

Bristol, England.

We regret that the following lines from the dis

A FRIENDLY INVOCATION TO AMERICA. BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

at the request of the Misses Grant Edinburgh, who desired to have my Autograph, as a contribution towards an Anti-Slavery Bazaar, preparing to be held at Boston, in the United States of

When will Columbia, in her might, Rise like a giant from her sleep, And give the Slave his long lost right, And cast his fetters in the deep? Alas! that such a beauteous land,

So vast, so fertile, so sublime, Should wear upon her front the brand And impress of so dark a crime! Up ! rouse then, all who wish to see Columbia truly good and great; Bid every Slave from hence be fre

And tread his chain beneath his feet

Then will all freeborn hearts rejoice, Throughout the gladdened Christian world, And Europe, with united voice, Hail Freedom's flag—at length—unfurled.

Till then, where'er her ensign flies,
The stars her spangled banner bears,
Bedimmed with Slavery's groans and sighs,
Will have their lustre drowned in tears.

Hasten! O God of Love and Peace! The dawn of that auspicious day, When Slavery and War shall cease, Where'er the nations own Thy sway. British Hotel, Edinburgh, Nov. 10th, 1847.

The purpose of this little annual volume, com enced in 1839, and now published for the minth time, is, the promotion of the cause through the promulgation of its principles in an attractive form; and through the addition of the receipts of the sale to our treasury. It furnishes us, moreover, with a suitable mode of expressing our sense of services rendered to the cause, and of conveying our sense of fraternity to those whose course commands that feeling on our part. Hence it is, that no mere indifferent litterati, however intellectually gifted, nor any known enemies of the cause or of its advocates, have ever been permitted to occupy these pages Hostility, however cautiously manifested or unwittingly betrayed, and treachery, however loudly de nied, are shut out from this joint work of the friends of Freedom: while every incidental expression of difference in opinions and measures in the treatment of the subject, (the natural result of the native difference in minds, as wines always taste of the soil which produces the grape,) is gladly hailed, as giving zest and variety, and cherishing a liberality of feeling, and a sacred respect for the rights of opin-

With all the cheering pecuniary demonstrations o interest in our cause, and sympathy with us as its advoocates, came the most touching assurances of affection ate confidence in our judgment, as shown in our past course, and reliance on our fidelity, as evinced in the various crises of the anti-slavery movement .-May we never disappoint this sacred trust. Did space permit, we should publish them all, for the comfort and cheer of those whom they concern. To enable the beloved friends, who have strengthened us by these valued communications, to do all they wish for our cause in the way of explanation of our object, our principles, and our measures, we will say, in conclusion, a few words concerning them. OUR OBJECT is the entire, unconditional and blood-

less liberation of the slaves of this country. OUR PRINCIPLES are, that slavery is not only a na tional calamity, but an individual sin; and ought as both of these, to be immediately rebuked, abolished, and repented of:-that no man has a right to enslave another-to hold or acknowledge him one moment as property :- that the right to liberty is inalienable :- that the color of the complexion should never be made a bar to the enjoyment of any of the rights of man.

OUR MEASURES consist in the promulgation of our principles. In order to convict this nation of its sin, and bring it to repentance, we organize antislavery societies, for the purpose of sustaining lecturers, circulating tracts and periodicals, appealing to the church, the State, the pulpit, the press, the family-to men and women everywhere, of every condition and profession When it is remembered that the American Church

anctions slavery, by elevating slaveholders to the highest and holiest places-and that the American Government exacts a pledge of the citizen, of his physical force, to put down any attempt of the slaves to achieve their liberty-provides for the perpetuation of slavery by authorizing the slaveholder s vote on three-fifths of his slaves as propertysupports a standing army at the South for his proection-invades foreign nations for an addition to his territory, and an extension of his market-enacts that every fugitive slave shall be returned to his naster-it is not surprising that such an object, such principles, and such measures, should bring us into direct collision with almost every individual of a nation given over to such wickedness. To men in heir civil capacity, we say that their union with slaveholders is criminal and full of danger, and must be broken up. To men in their occlesiastical capacity, we present the highest moral standard which roclaims the slaveholder a sinner, and declares tha church that sanctions slavery has its overthrow

egistered on the scroll of destiny. Of course, every obstacle that hostility, treach ery, calumny and apostacy imply, will be thrown in our path. To overcome these obstacles, to promulgate these principles, to convert by such measure this nation to a sense of its high duty, we ask the aid of all who witness our conflict. For further explanations and more minute details, we refer to the LIBERATOR, the organ of our cause, published at Boston, by W. L. Garaison, subscription \$2 per annum in advance, and the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the organ of the Society, publish ed in New York, Sydney Howard Gay, editor, \$1 per annum. We also refer to our audited and lished reports for the last sixteen years. Still ther may be those who desire at this moment, a more specific answer to the question -- How do you mean to expend the money that you ask our help to raise We reply-It shall be spent wholly, only and directly, in awakening, informing, and influencing the individuals whose aggregate makes up the public mind, on this primarily important question. It shall not be put into the hands of the political organizations, to promote the election of any candidate, but in awa. kening the love of freedom, and the hatred of sla. very, in all ; not in aiding fugitives to escape, bal

to save them that painful and hazardous experiment

by abolishing the system which enslaves them; no

in seeding them to Africa, but in enabling them to

become the free and happy elements of nation

APP

Free Es Shee Ti Ye is Li Free And Wait

Let I Eas The I Of th

Oh!
And
Bo
Ala
And
For
Dread
And

By all By By ev By Their If y Childre

strength and presserity at home.

This money will, in short, be spent neither in compensation, colonization, nor political partizanship; but solely in propagandism: and the result will be right action in every ramification of society. We, therefore, confidently appeal to all in every land to take part in this holy cause. Frail, and suffering, and short-lived, are all men; but a cause like this shall strengthen them in weakness, comfort in affliction, and steel against calamity It shall save them from the sin of living on the side of the oppressor, and the ignominy of dying in the silent support of wrong. Be they Americans—it shall mcure their children from such an inheritance of grief and shame, as the remembrance that their parents were drawn by disgraceful sympathy into the ranks of the enslavers, when the moral battle was fought out in the United States for the freedom of a race. Be they of other nations our country is the world: and we gladly welcome to our fraternity the children of every clime, and most gratefully receive their help in the prosecution of our sacred cause. It may-it must be, that in so doing, we welcome them to suffering. But the consolation of such a cause is proportionate to the renunciation; and in its prosecution, as in the great cause of Christianity of which its principles form a fundamental part, we are able to assure such as embrace this cause, that no man shall lose friends, or houses, or lands for its sake, but he shall receive an hundred fold of nobler recompense in this world, and a sense of spiritual life besides, to which the indifferent frivolities of a sel-

fish existence sink into insignificance. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN

Money received by M. W. Chapman, for the Liberty Bell, and the general purposes of the Bazuar, 1847-8. John C. Gore, Mary G. Chapman, Lucy Gates, Rev. I. Caldwell, by H. I. B., Charles F. Hovey, F. M. Robbins, 3 00 Joseph Congdon, Mrs. A. Lupton, Eng., by Mr. Hinks, R. Clapp, Dorchester, Sarah S. Russell, Wendell Phillips, Alexander Holinski, David Joy, C. Sargent, C. Sargent, Collections bo Mrs. Earle, Mrs. L. L. Walker, Andrew Robeson, Edward Wilder, Leominster A. S. Sewing Circle, Mrs. Eames, Milford, Mrs. Eames, Milford, Mrs. M. H. Andrews, A triend, Hanson, Susan W. Clarke, by C. E. W., Mr. Stowell, Warren, Friends in Hubbardston, by Caroline E Mrs. Gilbert, West Brookfield, S. H. Earle, Sale of books, by same, Sales by various persons, Mr. Lupton's collections,

Merchandize received for the Fourteenth National

Anti-Slavery Bazaar. 1 valuable box of goods from Francis Bishop, Per Acadia, Nov. 21st, one case from

Lupton, of Leeds, (contributions of Elizabeth Pease being included) Per Britannia, Dec. 8th, 2 boxes from Rebecca Moore, of Manchester. Per Britannia, 1 case from Mary Ann Cash, of Coventry. (Leamington contribution included.)
Per Britannia, 2 cases from Rochdale, by Esther Bright.
Per Britannia, from Glasgow, 2 boxes by Andrew

Paton.
Per Britannia, from Perth, 1 box, by Mary Readdie

Per Britannia, from Jane Wigham, Edinburgh, lox, including contributions from Kirkaldy and Per Britannia, 1 box from Dublin, from R. D.

Per Hibernia, from Cork, I box from Isabel Len-Per Hibernia, from Cork, I box from Island Revisions and Mary Mannie.

Per Hibernia, from Carlisle, I box per J. Carr.

Per Chandler Price, I box from Bridgewater, including Evesham, per Lucy Browne.

Per St. Petersburgh, I box and one parcel from Bristol, by Mary Carpenter. [N. B. The North Bend, by which were shipped the bulk of the contributions from Bristol, was obliged to put into Cork.]

Parcels received and forwarded per the British Friends. In Leeds box :- 1 parcel and 1 letter, to Wendell

Phillips.
In Glasgow do:—
2 parcels to H. C. Wright. do. to W. L. Garrison.

case gingerbread nuts, H. F. G. In Edinburgh do:
package dolls to Rosetta Douglass.
netted woollen muff and tippet to E. P. Garrison.
do. do. to Rosetta Douglass.
pareel to Mr. I. Scott, Canal st., N. Y.

do. to Mrs. Douglass.
do. to F. Douglass, from S. & B. Hilditch.
do. to F. Douglass, from S. & B. Hilditch. do. to do. very small parcels for do. print Wrexham Church do. purse, H. C. Wright. letter to H. C.

do. to F. D. In Dublin box :small parcel to H. C. W.

In Cork box:—

1 letter, 1 box, 1 parcel, 1 small do., from Mr. Varian, for W. L. G.

1 box to J. N. Boffum.

J parcel to H. C. Wright.

1 box, 1 letter and 3 parcels to F. Douglass.,
1 parcel to R. B. Forbes.

2 letters for Miss Driscoll.

2 purses, M. W. C.

SONG FOR THE BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BATAAN. Strike off-strike off the galling chain! Set every bondman free For 'neath our sway, which knows no night, Stern slav'ry shall not be : Where'er the British flag's unfurl'd, Its motto free,
Shall ever be,
Freedom to all the world!

We know no crime in color'd skin, We know no crime in conditions to think the God above, Could fix the brand of slave upon The children of his lewe;
To them a charter he unfurl'd,
A birthright fair,
To man his heir,
"Twas freedom to the world!

Columbia-thou wert wont to lead The band in freedom's fight; Art thou the last to hear the claims Of human peace and right?

ed goo

Mr.
of tree
eratic
was th
per.
they wade
who h
Christi

2.

Anti-

hish.

. 41

pub.

le in

fivid\_

d, on

ot be

is, to

nent.

à Bins

etn to

lional

107 11

izan-

result

Siety.

And

DANSE

whall f the

ilent

ll se

grief

renta

ranka

ought

neld :

chil-

e. la

come

nd in

anity,

t, we

hat no

or its

obler

AN.

iberty

50 00

becom

d.) Esther

ndrew

addie.

rgh, l

R. D.

Len-

er, in-

1 from

Cork.]

British

endell

nglass

ir. Va

ht,

Ename, that beneath the arch of heav'n, Shame, that beneath the arch of heav The language of the brawe, The Briton's manly tongue should still Be spaken by a slave; Then where our island-flag's unfurl'd, And our tongue known, Let all men own
The freedom of the world. J. S. V., Cork.

The subjoined lines, received also from Cork, are more than ordinary excellence :-APPEAL TO THE AMERICANS IN BEHALF OF EMANCIPATION.

es of earth, in freedom's sunshine dwelling, born of earth, in freedom s summine dwelling, fach beam of whose blest light was won by blood of from the hearts of heroea, proudly swelling freaks that chains and tyranny withstood iwhose veins the purple, living flood Ir, in whose verms that it, whose pure tide berry's own fountain, whose pure tide year same to son unceasingly hath flowed, from aire to son unceasingly hath flowed, at till the oppressor's arms and power defied, still the well-won laurels which must else

tow, while those laurels yet unwithered bloom. he, while those tauress yet universities of bloom, had der your heads your stainless banner waves, t, sho yourselves would scorn a bondman's doom, Arne, and cast the fetters from your slaves! Lat not their chains clank d'er your fathers'

graves : a their tears bedew the sacred soil! Each sare-worn footmark o'er their ashes paves te path, to lead your foemen to the spoil those hard-carned triumphs, won by strife and

m as you would unsullied keep your fame, on as you would unsuffied Keep your fame,
And shield those triumphs by your fathers gained,
But justice call in injured Afric's name,
So long neglected, trampled and disdained.
Alsa het tears have many nations stained,
led oft her blood has risen to the skies her blood has risen to the skies vengeance for her sons enslaved and chained; lest offended Heaven should hear those cries, latch from you and yours the liberty you prize. Brall the honors of victorious war !

By every hero fallen on battle plain Brevery trophy linked to Glory's car ther would ret in peace and joy remain, Caldren of Washington! for his dear sake, Who burst your letters, now their galling fetters

The following lines, improvised for the occasion, se well worth preserving :-

> THE LIBERTY BELL. BY OLIVER WESDELL WITHINGTON. Air- The Campbells are Coming.

An anthem of waiting Goes up on the air, Man's spirit is failing, And Hope fadeth there; No arm is extended To succor and seve, With prayer for the slave.

11. But, hack! there's a murmur, Subdued and yet deep, It comes from a Spirit, That starts from its sleep ole and gallant, Act truly and well, And we hear the low clang Of the Liberty Bell.

111. Oh! long may it echo O'er earth and o'er sea. Till man, in God's image, Stands holy and free; Till Love's great achievement In faithfully done, And man, with his brother.

IV. There's a voice on the waters, A song in the air,
The sons and the daughters
Of Freedom are there—
All hail to the echo From mountain and dell! Burrah for the music Of Liberty's Bell!

V Oh! long may it revel O'er mountain and sea, Till man, in God's image, Stands gallant and free; Till Love's bright achieves

And sister, is one VI. Some voices at present
Blend not in the cry;
They'll think it quite pleasant To join by and by Some talk, too, of Treason-However it be-We know it is Reason-

VII. Some rail at the fetter. But like not our way-Then, come and do better.' Friend Parker would say.
The day-star, in beauty,
Is weaving its spell, And cheers us while ringing The Liberty Bell

Ay, just to a T.

APPEALS TO THE HUMANE.

The following mottoes were attached to the knitgoods purchased for us of the poor of Ireland :-Pause a moment, lady, here-

Fairs a moment, lady, nere-Erin's children you can cheer, By purchasing of what you see Spread on this table around me. List to what the sufferers say, On whose bahalf we say your str On whose behalf we ask your stay ! Ladies, by your warm fires sitting,

uteous fancy knitting, your beauteous tancy kni e our labors you compare th your articles so fair, Oh, contrast you happy lot You have fires that sparkle bright;

Candles, too, that give great light:
And your tables with good cheer
Are crowned through all the rolling year;
While the rush-light's feeble beam,
And the And the smoky embers' gleam, Yield the dim and flickering lig By which we work at dreary night. And, alas! our wretched state is

ow uncheered by good potatoes; here was music in their boiling. Sweet to hear amid our toiling; They were friends in all our need, we mourn their loss indeed own the chastening hand of God, and would quite contented feel, Could we earn your Indian meal

Do not, then, our efforts spurn ! Do not from our knitting turn!
Send, ah send us orders good,
For work—that we may purchase food,
And stop our famished children's cries,
Whose snuken cheeks and haggard eyes
Tell of the want and wo they feel,
What we for them can get no meal.

Mr. Palfrey, it is said, has committed another act sackery to his party, by voting for the Demo-candidate for Postmaster of the House. Such announcement we saw in a Boston newspa-Two or three other Whigs did likewise. But lete Southern Whigs Two or three other Whigs did likewise. But the Southern Whigs, and no objection was to their conduct. It is only Northern men are no right to control their own votes.—

eres of Boston -For the year 1847, ending 2. M., Jan. Lat. (close of the Custom House,) namber of vessels which have arrived at this tiftom foreign ports is 2739,—last year, 2030—in-line, 640.—[Traveller.

THE LATE BAZAAR.

Though desirous of occupying a considerable portion of this week's Liberator with our own lucubrations, we cheerfully yield up the larger portion of its inner form to the graphic description of the Fancuil Hall Bazaar—its gifts embellishments, the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti arrangements, and results-from the pen of Mrs. Slavery Society, that the friends of freedom M. W. Chapman, who always contrives to throw throughout the State, will give it an extensive cir herself into the shade, but whose energy, industry, culation. Wishing to give my support to all more perseverance, and unwearied zeal, from the begin- means, designed against the abominable institution ning to the end of the year, render tame the strong- of slavery-and also wishing clearly to see the effi est expressions of eulogy. Great praise is also due to the other self-sacrificing women, to whose combined benevolence and enterprise, on both sides of the Atlantic, the marked success of the Bazaar is due. The emancipated slaves in the West India islands are incomparably more indebt-ed to the women of England for their freedom, that to the men. The slaver in this country will that to the men. than to the men. The slaves in this country will the Liberator. But it appears to me to be an insu their emancipation.

JOHN P. HALE.

the Liberty party candidate for the Presidency. He but treading on nothing.

Were the Northern States fully ripe in anti-sh mark invidiously)-like many others, friendly to the very truth-were they fully convinced how closely anti-slavery movement, and willing to say a good they are connected with slavery by the Constitu-word and to do a good deed in its behalf, now and tion -and were they a minority in Congress, and unthen, as a convenient opportunity may offer-sprin- able to sever such connection, while remaining un kled, not immersed-not baptised. He went against der the Constitution-then, with you, would I cry the extension of slavery in the annexation of Texas, for Dissolution. But no one is better aware than as a democratic representative in Congress from yourself, that this is far from being the case. The New Hampshire; but, losing caste by the act, he base and service course of Northern politicians placed himself at the head of an 'independent' speaks too loud for us to be deceived in this matter body of Democrats, and by a union of Whigs and Anti-Slavery, instead of being ripe in the North, in Liberty men, succeeded in reaching his present but just germinating. It still needs the refreshing responsible position. Many are the eyes now fas- showers of truth, which flow from devoted hearts, tened upon him, and his course will be parrowly and the sunshine of such minds as are radiant with watched by millions during the present session of heavenly principles. It appears to me, that the duty Congress. Thus far, he has shown himself ready to of abolitionists is still to disseminate truth, unce introduce the slavery question into the Senate, and has made two or three short speeches directly bearLet them expose the errors of the Constitution; let ing upon it. His remarks have been sensible, but them hold it up streaming with the blood of its vic neither earnest nor forcible. No one in the Senate time; let them, if possible, prove it 'a covenant with seems to have been touched by any thing that has death, and an agreement with hell;' and when the fallen from his lips; so conciliating has been his have convinced the people of these things, they will tone. But the Senate is not a place for conciliation, be ready, I think, to reform the Constitution, and but for strife. The enemies of freedom, the ensla- thereby make Dissolution unnecessary. They will vers of men, the betrayers of their country, are there. at least be ready to do this, as soon as they are Not to excite them is to do little for the deliverance of their captives, or the salvation of the republic. Alas! by senatorial comity and constitutional right, iniquity of their present compact. And if Dissolu they are 'honorable men-all honorable men.' How tion can be so easily avoided, is it not imprudent are such men to be thoroughly unmasked, in such and unwise to help it forward? Is it not throwing a place, under such circumstances, by one who has away time and labor? If the North would only de consented to join them in legislating for the people? its duty a few years, at most, it would make the Con It cannot be done-certainly not without an explo-stitution perfectly unexceptionable, as far as slaver sion that will shake the Capitol. Perhaps that ex- is concerned. Then let abolitionists make it their plosion is to come : but, from the manner in which work to arouse the North to this duty, and not rest Mr. Hale has sought to soothe the Senate, we do till it is effectually done, nor step forward and leave not anticipate it. At the conclusion of his first it behind. I have several other points in view which speech (a very tame one) on the right of petition, I wish to touch upon, but have already extended my he assured the Senate that he had not 'any desire article to an unreasonable length, for which I be to excite angry feeling.' At the conclusion of his both your pardon, and the pardon of your readers. last speech, on the Mexican war, he again assured the Senate-1 have no disposition to be here, as an Ishmaelite, with my hand against every body, and every body's hand against me.' Why, it was as an anti-slavery Ishmaelite that he was sent to that pro-slavery assembly-was it not, O Liberty it is said, the objection to Disunion which the au-Not to have his hand against every one of thor presents, is one often met with. his associates - not to have theirs against him-will Concisely stated, it amounts to this :- The Free offensive to any Senator, [oh! oh!] I assure him, from the bottom of my heart, [oh! oh!] that no such course was intended.' Now this is pitiable. We really thought Mr. Hale was made up of sterner

as no Senator had brought any accusation against him? They indicate weakness, or a lack of nerve. swer: They may secure toleration, perhaps courtesy, in 1st. Because it is the duty of the Free State the Senate chamber-nothing more. one; but he was chosen to fill it, on that very account. Before his appearance in the Senate, we had

formed a high opinion of his courage and manliness.

to confirm or change it utterly. EDMUND QUINCY.

hoping thereby to win his neighbors easier to bear that it is not complete, and will welcome him back again with a hearty good will to his post at the head of the Anti-Slavery hosts. May be remain in it to lead them on, with his stern and uncompromising will, and unflinching courage, to the end, as he has from the beginning.

Nothing, however, we are sure, but the restoration of their old, and able, and beloved leader, could reconcile the readers of the Liberator to the

own editor, from its first number.

have copied on our first page from the Liberty Bel!, The distant hope of Constitutional amende is an admirable paper, and worthy of universal penot only allows, but makes it necessary, that we rusal. We are not less surprised than gratified at should remain in the Union, performing its sinful the accuracy of his observation, and his rare dis-crimination of mind between realities and shams, between the right and the wrong, in this hypocritizaar, and to 'help the cause along.'

SOMETHING PERSONAL

a very gratifying testimony, and indicates a mag- was, he did it that he might be able to help the poor nanimous and truth-loving spirit on the part of its nanimous and truth-loving spirit on the part of its author. His account of us differs somewhat widely from that of the veracious Pendleton, in the 'Ref. fore we can amend, we must become a majority. uge of Oppression.' Which of the two portraits is A man, or a State, can refuse to recognize a lawmore nearly a resemblance, we leave it for our it requires many to change one. The Constitution friends and acquaintances to decide. Said a lady to must be amended in the house of its friends. us the other day - When are you coming to our Open eyes and the experience of fifty years have town? Some of our people believe that you are a left few abolitionists in that catalogue. In common devil-others, that you are an angel." Both parties honesty, it must be amended by those who still reare very greatly mistaken,' we replied; 'we are main its subjects, and are willing to work through neither the one nor the other.'

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 25, 1847.

FRIEND GARRISON :- 1 perceive by the Liberator be equally indebted to woman, in the progress of perable objection, and one that deterred me, last winter, from signing the petition.

I cannot see how the doctrine of Disunion can be an available position for abolitionists to take. It Mr. Hale is not an abolitionist, even though he is looks to me like taking a monstrous step forward,

ready for Dissolution, as the same work is to b done in both cases-i. e., convince the people of the

-Yours, in the cause of Humanity.

REMARKS.

We publish the above letter at length, because

it indicate fidelity to the cause of the slave? But States, if guided by right principle, could now do he added-to convince them that he had not been at all their duty to the slave under the Constitution all fanatical, that he had committed no crime-- I and could amend it where it is defective:-to de have but simply expressed my convictions'-that's mand such amendment would be less startling all. If any thing I have said has in the least been and offensive, than to cry out for a dissolution of the Union :- the same change of public opinion which must precede dissolution, would amply and sooner suffice for radical amendment :- and hence Disunion is unnecessary. Why these gratuitous assurances-especially

Why, then, do we ask for Disunion? We an

to dissolve the Union. They are immediately to We know that the situation of Mr. Hale is a trying 'cease to do evil,' not wait, clasping bloody hands in hopes that the brotherly pressure and aid may induce their fellows to reform. The bandit is in stantly to quit robbing-not linger in the band, in That opinion we still wish to cherish. It is for him hopes to convert his comrades. How long may we innocently remain hunting up and sending back fugitives-covering Mexico with armies and chains It is with great pleasure we copy the following well expressed and justly merited panegyric from the last Anti-Slavery Statistad:—

and bullying the slave population into silence—in hopes the South at last will, by amending the Constitution, release us from these disgraceful duties? THE LIBERATOR of last week announces that Mr. Garrison is to resume the entire charge of the AS LONG AS A SLAVEHOLDER, convinced that slavepaper with the number of this week. His friends holding is sinful, may continue to hold his slaves, and readers will rejoice at this proof of his restora-

could reconcile the readers of the Liberator to the abdication of Mr. Quincy, who has so faithfully, and so well, fulfilled the duties of pro tem. editor, illness. Mr. the very moment his conscience is convinced of during Mr. Garrison's protracted illaess. Mr. the very moment his conscience is convinced of Quincy, as a writer, is unrivalled, in the cause or the sin of remaining in it. Each State may do out of it, in this country, for the terseness and the same. Half a dozen States, New England, beauty of his style, for keen sarcasm and playful wit, for analytical power and logical ability, and that rare faculty of making plain to the dullest instead of this remedy, we set about to amend the tellectual vision, his own clear comprehension of National Compact, we must take means to secure every subject he touches. No man understands more completely the whole bearing of the Anti-Slavery question, has profited more from past experience, or makes a better use of that experience.

The men or the States, that are attempting this or the present and future exigencies of the cause. course, must remain in the Union, voting, acting, Ever ready to acknowledge the services of those paying, arming, swearing, hunting slaves, putting who are faithful to the slave, after their manner, though it may not agree with his, he never hesitates, though certain of bringing upon himself the greatest personal abuse, to expose the treachery of those who have betrayed the cause, or to hold up defiance at Michael and the armies of the Most to merited condemnation, those who are either its High, till that happy time when he too can draw open or secret enemies. The Liberator, in his hands, has lost nothing of the stern integrity and off the more than a third part of the fallen host, fearlessness which have characterized it, under its and 'go with the multitude to do' well. Not so thought

In a word, immediate ceasing to do evil is our rule. Dissolution of the Union is a course, by The essay of the exiled Polish Count Alexander which a man or State may immediately disconnect Holinski, on 'Abolitionism in America,' which we themselves from the sin of sustaining slavery. land, in order to effect our object. Northern mincal and oppressive country. He speaks like a true isters and politicians act on this plan when they Pole-like a world-wide lover of freedom. En. buy a slave or two, in order to have a good influclosed in his letter was the generous donation of ence on the subject among their neighbors. This one hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the Ba. continuing in sin that we may 'retain our influence, reminds us of the bon mot of a good French bishop, on hearing of the canonization of an old friend-'Ah! I knew him well, an excellent fel-The letter from Syracuse, on our first page, is low,—he would cheat at cards, but then his excuse

its prescribed forms. Can abolitionists draw in

that harness? The Constitution must be amended | owes them, on her own principles, as mere matter Representatives with this object in view. But we not say. Let us, at least, stand aloof, and, as far cannot use the ballot.

would not vote; but, standing aloof, I would urge that of men, equals, and brothers. voters to amend their laws. We reply—You The moral influence which a citiz then, as an individual, dissolve your connexion with the Union. Can it be wrong or unwise for a man to advise others,-men or States similarly circumstanced with himself,-to act as he has felt obliged to do? A non-voter makes but a sorry figure when, clapping the voter on the shoulder, he cries-' Go on voting, friend, wicked as it is, but do amend your Constitution, or I cannot touch it.' Better far when, prophet-like, shaking the will be but a poor instalment of that reparation we dust from his feet, he takes up the testimony of owe him for the long years, during which we have Truth against the Babylon of each age-' Come out thrown sword and gold, ballot and communion of her, my people'- Touch not the accursed cup, into the scale against him. But though at thing'- Break up that Union! 'tis a covenant the eleventh hour, we may yet save some. with death.' Which rebuke, think you, will be soonest heeded?

2nd. We ask for Dissolution rather than Amendment, because any practicable amendment would not reach the cause of the difficulty. The terms of the Constitution are not the real cause of trouble. Union itself between a slave and pree STATE IS IMPOSSIBLE, WITHOUT GUILT. What is the union of States? It is a putting into common voice, the speaker unseen-'In the name of the of 'eir money, arms, influence, character, and laws. One holds the other up—guarantees peace in the a minions of the other. This is the necessary basis of a Union, before any specific terms are decided on. Without it, no Union is possible. Now what is peace in a slave, State? It is the 'order' which 'reigned in Warsaw,' when Nicholas stamped out with his iron heel the last spark of victim A PEACEFUL AND BLOODLESS EMANCIPA-Polish rights. 'Peace,' 'Law and order,' in TION .- W. P. a slave State, means holding the oppressor's heel firmly on the neck of the slave. They mean, bullying the slave into such stillness, that the master can eat and sleep in peace. This is what a free sister, no matter what be the terms of the AGREE-

The union of the Northern and Southern Church made, no compromise in words agreed to. Still, silently and sure as the working of gravity, the tone of Northern principle has sunk lower and lower, while what of character it has left is used to cover up Southern delinquency, and browbeat the censure of the world.

No amendment, then, except one abolishing slavery, root and branch, would be of any use. It would be idle to propose such an one. The man in the fable, who wanted to cross a stream, and stood waiting for it to run away, was a wise, not to say a restless and impatient person, compared with the abolitonist who should remain in the Union, and put off ceasing to return slaves, till such an amendment could be carried. It is very certain that the South, as a whole, would much sooner consent to Dissolution, than to grant such power to the Federal Government. Slavery in this country will history of this country, there ever was a time for never be abolished at a blow. It will crumble to clear the North from sin, the plan must be general, and finished at once. While one State clings withdrawal of the Free from the Slave States—will to her infamy, all the compromises of the Consti- be prominent in the discussions of the meeting .any number remain slave States, those clauses will - 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!' not be interfered with. South Carolina and Mississippi, poor bankrupts, would cut loose from forty Unions, before they would part with the little property they have been able to steal from its rightful

3d. To propose a dissolution of the Union is the best way of holding up such a mirror to the national mind, as makes it to see its own deformity. It gives men an opportunity of measuring them- good report of itself that day. [The official notice selves by a rule of absolute right. Amendment will be found in another column.] is a word hackeneved by application to questions of Henry C. Wright will speak in Brooklyn mere expediency-tariffs, banks, etc. It suggests Conn., in the meeting-house of the First Ecclesinot the idea of right or wrong, but only consid- astical Society, on Sunday, Jan. 16th. erations of which is best and most useful. It presupposes that one is to remain and obey the law, Conn.. on Sunday, Jan. 16th.—M. while it lasts, and, in the character of a voting citizen, work for its change. Conscience sleeps under such a call, and lets the intellect, cold and and much good may it do him.

This nation has been covered by wave after fore the meeting. wave of anti-slavery agitation; each one, as the Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, and William scripture says, leaving 'its last state worse than its first.' Why? Because men talked then of the very Society, will be present.—x. slave's chain, as if it were a great way off-forgetting to open their own hands, good Northern have found one end of that chain securely fastened, and seen themselves the slave's jailors. They swore annually to return fugitives, and then, wiping their lips, talked loud of amending the Constitution! 'Pushed the sin conveniently back on to the shoulders of their ancestors, and left repentance for their children.'

At length, there arose a Nathan, who took this THOU ART THE MAN!'-a prophet, not content tis. This number begins your year. to ask merely for straw, that the people might make brick the easier-no driving back of slavery

The same state of public feeling which could dissolve, would be powerful enough to amend, and thus avert the necessity of Disunion.'

This is the argument. Granted. But that is not the question. The question is, would keeping the idea of Amendment, alone, before the people, ever Barts and its dependencies, on the 9th of October toork the needed change in the public mind? It is These are under the dominion of Sweden. only by arousing conscience, by proclaiming the rigid rule of duty, Disunion, that we can hope for cipal authorities of New Orleans more than \$9000. such a result. Apart from the desire to keep ourselves pure,

government, our only object is, the abolition of slavery. Now, Dissolution would be very soon followed by that. This the wise and far-sighted Southerners know; hence such cling to the Union. Now, the North holds the master in his seat of wicked power. We do not ask her to assist the slave in rising against him, but we do demand that at least she shall not continue to aid the master in his oppression. The dread of insurrections of the such that the same of 200 miles, and the average cost of the whole transportation was about \$3.40 a ton. government, our only object is, the abolition of ter in his oppression. The dread of insurrection, if we take our hands off the slave, does not begin to justify us in continuing to sustain the system. We, indeed, see nothing but disaster in a years. slave risings. How much of active interference the North,—remembering the banners and blessings she sent to Poland and Greece, and the cloquence with which she fanned the flame of Revenuence with which she flame of Revenuence with the rev quence with which she fanned the flame of Revolution in South America,—owes to the three millions, whose prison-door her strong arm alone has kept bolted for fifty years; how much the North seven years and five months.

by those who still vote under it, and choose their of consistency, or by way of atonement, we need as government is concerned, leave both parties to Does our friend say-I would not so work; I the relations God has established between them,

The moral influence which a citizen of this Union can exert against slavery, is just equivalent to that of a smith riveting the slave's chain, and asking the while, in meeching tone, whether, after all, his business is right. It is the hangman protesting against capital punishment with one hand, as he cuts the gallows' rope with the other. And, alas! all the moral influence we shall be able to give the slave, after we have cut loose from the Compact,

When the French invaded the Tyrol, the peasants collected on the summits of the hills which overhang the defiles-trees, ice, masses of earth, and rocks-securely fixed till the foreign soldiery appeared. Dead silence reigned in those Alpine heights, as the army advanced. At length, amid the gloom of a defile surrounded by stupendous hills, the cold silence was broken by a single Holy Trinity, CUT ALL LOOSE'-a single stroke stone-sufficient for an army's grave.

So say we-'Cut all loose!' Let us not any longer hold back the storm, the very fear of which will, we know, make the trembling master grant his

TT TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. The Financial Committee of the Liberator are gratified in being able to announce to its patrons State actually DOEs, when she links herself to a slave and friends, that, in consequence of the receipts of the past year more nearly covering the expenditures than was anticipated, they have concluded to make the terms of the paper as follows-\$2 50 per annum. manifests this. No specific pledges were ever A deduction of 50 cents will be allowed, if payment be made within three months from the time of subscribing. At the expiration of that period, \$2 50 will be invariably exacted for the year.

FRANCIS JACKSON,

ELLIS GRAY LORING. EDMUND QUINCY, WENDELL PHILLIPS. Financial Committee

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU. SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston on WEDNES-DAY and THURSDAY, January 28th and 27th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Its members and friends and all who feel an interest in the paramount question of American Slavery, are strongly urged to give their attendance. If, in the eventful those who profess to be the friends of Freedom, to piecemeal-State by State-perhaps, county by rally promptly and openly under her banner, and to county. Kentucky bids fair to fall away first-- grudge nothing of time or money in the vindication Western Virginia, perhaps, next, and so on. But of her sacred cause, that time is assuredly the prestution apply in full force. And it is certain while The motto of every Christian and Patriot should be FRANCIS JACKSON, Pres't.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'v.

WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) A. S. SOCIETY. This Society will hold a quarterly meeting at Willimantic, on Tuesday, Jan. 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Henry C. Wright and John M. Spear will be present, and a highly interesting meeting is expected. We trust that Windham County will make a

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH

The members and friends of the Worcester County judicial, decide the point. Disunion startles a South Anti-Slavery Society are requested to notice man to thought. It takes a lazy abolitionist by the the call for the annual meeting in another column. throat, and thunders in his ear, 'Thou art the We hope to see a full delegation, from all parts of slaveholder!' After that, let him vote, if he can, the County, North as well as South. Subjects of the deepest importance and interest will come be-

DR. CHANNING's WORKS .-- It is very desirable priests, pedlars and politicians! where they would that subscriptions to the cheap but very handsome edition of Dr. Channing's Works should be obtained immediately and transmitted to the Publisher. at the office of the Christian World, Washington street, corner of Water street. This edition consists of six handsome volumes, to be sold at the very low price of \$2 for the six. Every one, who conten plates subscribing, should do so without delay.

L. J. H. Walworth, Wayne Co., N. Y .: - A huge Northern hypocrite by the beard, and said, friend has ordered the Liberator to be sent you, gra-

make brick the easier—no driving back of slavery into Constitutional, or any other limits—but, 'Let my people go?' 'Hand of the limits—but, 'Let at the request of the owners, has made a thorough and careful investigation of the number of persons of the North. His work will not need to be done a second time.

'It will require less change of public opinion to amend the Constitution, than to dissolve the Union.

The Dead of the Phanix.—Mr. Samuel S. Resu, at the request of the owners, has made a thorough and careful investigation of the number of persons take the following as the result:—At the time of the accident, there were on board the vessel, 154 Hollanders, 32 cabin and other passengers, and 20 persons comprising the officers and crew, making a total of 206; number saved, 45; total lost 161.

Good Dividend .- The Bank of Auburn, New York, on the 27th ult., declared a dividend hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. on its capital stock.

The abolition of slavery was declared in St

A gentleman from the West, who recently passed Apart from the desire to keep ourselves pure, to effect which we must secede from this bloody west of Cumberland was literally covered for fifty miles with hogs.

The Erie Canal is in its 28th year, and its tolls

ORITHARY

DIED-In South Abington, on the 8th December.

WARREN CQUINELL, son of Capt. John Corthell, aged 25 years.

He was to his parents a lovely child; to his brothers and sisters an affectionate brother; to his associates a true friend; and to his employer, a faithful and confiding steward. The vacancy he has left will be felt by a large circle of friends, (for he had no enemies,) and his loss deeply felt. He was uncommonly mild and pleasant when a boy, and when he grew up, he changed not for the worse, but for the better. Some six or seven years ago, his mind became deeply impressed with religious truth, and as he was an honest inquirer, so he was soon enabled to sing.—

'This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not;
The way the holy prophets went,
The way that leads from banishment.'

The way that leads from banishment.'

He made so profession of religion, but attended meeting Sundays generally, until about two years past, when he became convinced of the pro-slavery and war-making character of the popular religion of the day, and came out and joined the despised "Come-outers.' He was true to God and humanity—was a constant reader of the Liberator, and other reformatory papers, and was not ashamed to be classed with that little band of reformers, who are called 'infidels' by a corrupt church and clergy—for the same reason that a similar class of religionists called the Son of God Beelzebub, the prince of devils. He was conscious that dissolution was tacalled the Son of God Beelzebub, the prince of devils. He was conscious that dissolution was taking place some time before he died, and when asked if he was willing to go, and leave all his friends, his reply was, 'Yes, there is joy!' When asked by a friend what he should tell his companions, he said, 'Tell them to do right, read the Bible, and practice it.' Then ealmly and tranquilly he fell asleep in Jesus. 'Blessed are the dead who die is the Lord.'—Com.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF WARREN COR-

If spirits in heaven, where angels have birth, E'er leave those bright mansions, and wander to earth,
And borne on the breath of a heavenly gale,
Convey its sweet odors to this tearful vale;—

Then, waving thy pinions sil gladsome and free, Come solace the mourners who're weeping for thee In sweet ministrations this message make known, 'The loss is all theirs, and the gain is thine own.'

We weep at thine exit, and yet we would smile, Believing in heaven thou art singing the while; Thy spirit, enfranchised, may find awest employ, No sin to detract, and no gailt to destroy.

Thy vision expansive, those realms now behold, All studded with brilliants, and inwrought with gold, Which Christ in his mission of love did prepare,

That serrowing man might find happiness We'll think on thy message, monition of love— The Bible, the Bible, shall lure us above! We know 'twas this sunlight of unlading truth, A bright evergreen, decked the brow of thy youth.

But Death on thy temples his signet impressed, And bore thee, we trust, to the land of the blest;— Thine ear caught the music of angels' soft breath, Thou gently departed, a victor o'er Death.

We mourn that too soon thou hast yielded thy breath, And fallen a prey to insatiate Death; But bless the kind Giver, whose smiles were thy

stay, While cheerfully, tranquilly 'passing away.'

A spirit redeemed has no claim on our tears, The grave of the saint is divested of fears; Yet off at remembrance, they're silently shed, And glitter like gems on his green mossy bed. Thy form in its beauty, incrned in the dust,

Will sleep till the grave shall surrender its trust; Then, merging from earth, may thy friends with thee soar,
In happy reunion, to part never more.

M. G.
Abington, Dec. 22, 1847.

When the Petitions for secession from this slaveholding Union are complete, let them be for-

warded without delay to some member of the Legislature; or, if it be preferred by any, they may be sent to care of SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston, postage paid. The New England Puritan thinks that when people are in a low state of piety, they enjoy bearing

iscellaneous concerts on Saturday evening, and such pieces as the Creation, the Messiah, Moses in Egypt, and Judas Maccabeus, on Sunday evening WINDHAM COUNTY (CONN.) A. S. SOCIETY.

On Thursday, January 18th, 1848, the friends of the slave in Windham county will hold a Convention at Willimantic, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the day and evening.

Henry C. Wright and John M. Spear will attend

nd address the meeting.

Friends of humanity, listen to this call, and respond The cause of human freedom demands efforts, zealous and earnest, at our hands; who will turn aside from the high and holy obligations of duty to the oppressed? In behalf of the Society,

JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Pres. LUCIAN BURLEIGH, Sec.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will take place at Workerser, in Brinley Hall, on Saturday, January 15th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; to continue through Sunday, day and evening.

We earnestly summon the members of the Society, and the faithful friends of the anti-slavery cause

throughout the county, to be present at the meeting. We need every helping heart and hand.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Prest. JOHN M. FISK, Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. BY LORING MOODY,

Agent of the Massachusetts Auti-Slavery Society. Hanover, Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 15, 16. Hanson, Monday, 17. Plymouth, Tuesday, 18. Sandwich, Friday, 21.

Oysterville, Saturday, 22. Centreville, Sunday, 23. Hyannis, Monday, 24. Let every one, in these towns, who wishes to see Let every one, in these towns, who wishes to see the anti-slavery work go on, give it his hearty cooperation, by procuring suitable places for, and giving early and extended notices of, these lectures. Contributions and subscriptions will be taken in the different towns in behalf of the Massachusetts

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have not unfrequently called attention to this article in the columns of our paper, and we have done so with the full confidence that it was a good one, and deserving the patronage of the public.—We have had a chance to witness its effects upon some of our friends, which, in addition to the high encomiums passed on it by our brethreu of the press, not in paid puffs, but in honest, candid statements, from having derived a benefit themselves, makes us desirous of advising all those who have occasion to resort to a remedy for pulmonary affections, to avail themselves of it. We have too much confidence in Mr. Fowle, the proprietor, to believe he would thrust this, or any other medicine upon the community, unless he had full faith in its efficacy—in confirmation of which, the proprietor offers a mass of testimony from the most unquestionable sources. Neither will we be understood as saying that this will always core consumption after it is seated, although its seldom fails to reineve the worst cases—but at this season of the year, almost every body is liable to a cold, which if neglected, will lead to fatal results.—By taking this medicine, we doubt not many lives may be saved.—[New England Washingtonian.

None genuine unless signed 1. BUT1S on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washington Street, and by Druggista generally in the United States and British Provinces.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE! HEAR HIM!!!

FOR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before The Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salem, at Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by Wm. W. Brown, a Fugitire Slave—5 cents single, 50 cents a dozen, and \$3.50 a hundred.

For the Liberator. THE ATTENTION OF SLAVEHOLDERS DI RECTED TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Look! look! vain ones! if look ye dare, On him ye sought to crush; Gaze! if steeled hearts do not forbear-Then bow your heads and blush.

We marvel not to see you quail By fear and wonder moved : For thus did Balaam's courage fail, When by his beast reproved.

Ah! did ye think one whom ye bound, Would ever stand upright, And, making earth and sea resound, Bring all your crimes to light?

Ye little thought the day would be, When he on whom ye frowned, Would roam abroad so bold and free, With richest laurels crowned! And many minds of finest mould

Ye yet in darkness keep; Yes! heaven-born ones ye harshly hold In cruel chains to weep. And think ye that ye'll al ways cope With spirits such as these ?

It is a vain, destructive hope-Themselves they'll yet release. And well ye might, with finger laid On Ætna's mouth of fire, Expect your words would be obeyed,

And bid its wrath retire. The valor now so closely pent, And kept by you at bay, At length may find a dreadful vent,

Upon some future day.

Then to your citadels ye'll fly, With wives and daughters dear-The dirks that by your bedsides lie, Ye'll grasp in sudden fear.

But, though ye trust those timely aids. And long enlightened skill. Yet you may find your glory fades, And power is wanting still.

For savage men in numbers strong. Though by a savage led, Will bide a contest hard and long, With Freedom's boon ahead.

May insurrection's might be stayed ! But vet a fear remains : For noble minds which God has made, Ye're holding now in chains. Andover, Mass.

> From the Liberty Bell. AN EXTRACT. BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Force never yet gained one true victory : The outward man, by pike and ball o'er argued, Bends low his politic will; but still, within, The absolute Man, on whom the basis rests, Deep under-ground, of the infrangible State, Stands up defiant, plotting loyalty To one poor banished, homeless, hunted thought, The dethroned image of a native land,

Never was city-wall so strong as Peace; This, founded sure on the soul's primitive rock, Smiles back upon the baffled engineer ; The mine at its foundations tugs in vain; An olive-wreath, stretched harmlessly across Its open gates, enchants all enemies, So that the trumpet baulks the knitted lips That would have jarred it with the trampling charge, And, hushing back its hourse and quarrelsome voice Like a disbanded soldier when he sees The nestled hamlet of his unstained youth, With its slim steeple quivering in the sun, Pipes with repentant note the gay recall.

What hath the conqueror for all his toil?

So many men from men furned murderers; So many spoiled in the fierce apprenticeship; So many sacred images of God, Sons, fathers, brothers, husbands, trampled down Into the red mud of the plashy field; So many vultures gorged with human flesh; So many cinders for so many homes: So many caps flung up as there are fools; And, when his shattering and ungoverned course le run at length, he drops, a mass inert, Like a spent cannon-ball, which the child's foot Spurns at in play-what further need of him? Peace will not brook to have her snowy leaves Turned rudely by those crimson smutching thumb The smooth civilian elbows him aside; Like an old armor he is hung in the hall, For idle men to count the dints upon, A buttress for the spider's hanging-bridge.

And for his country, what has this man conquered A kindred people's everlasting hate, The bloody drain of untamed provinces Those are ill crops whose sickle is the sword. And for himself? I never heard that any Dared knock at Heaven's gate with his recking sword,

Or lift the next life's latch with bloody hands. The merry plough-boy whistling to his team, The noisy mason and the carpenter Efface the ruinous letters where with he Essayed to carve an everlasting name. The tyrannous lion prevs upon the lamb ; Men fear him, and instal him king of beasts, Yet prize the wool above the ravening claws

> From the People's Journal. PRINCIPLE AND OPINION

Principle and Opinion !- Of the last, I deem but lightly : 'tis a thing of change ; Holds not the earnest man, or holds not fast; But which he holds, subjected to the range Of thought, and time, and chance. A man can yield Opinion, hide it, quit it, or defer. Not so with Principle : he anchors there; It is his lever; it hath power to wield His life, to make him ever minister To its behests; it is his soul, his life; And whether it shall bring him peace, or strife Is wide o' the mark ; it is his sword, his shield, His dominant chord .- They are thus different : That Principle is fate, Opinion accident. W. J. LINTON

From the Christian Register. THE SOUL'S PREPARATION FOR ADVER-SITY.

How stript and bare is every bush and tree, Of all the pride of summer and of spring! Each of its vain encumbrance shaken free, While Winter's blasts through all their branches

So when Thou would'st thy children should prepare To meet adversity, and pain, and death, To suffer all things, every danger date; Thou scatterest, Father, with the tempest's breath, All that they eling to in their hour of pride-All that the world calls greatness, beauty, power; That they in Thee alone may then confide And find their proper strength in that lone hour, When this world's glory burdens, or is gone; And we must look to Thee, and Thee alone.

### REFORMATORY.

INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN-NOT MEN. FOR INSTITUTIONS.

HOPEDALE, Jan. 4, 1848.

To ANDREW PATON, Glangow, Scotland :

DEAR FRIEND-1 well know the deep interest you feel in all that affects the interests of your fellowmen, in this and in all countries. Your love and sympathy are not bounded by sectarian lines, nor part of the earth, is a matter of concern to you.

You have often heard me speak on the sentiment expressed in the motto that heads this article—that the Sabbath is every thing. They virtually sayall human customs, observances and institutions, in Church and State, are to be regarded as mere appendages to man, and that man is never to be sacri-ficed to them. While travelling and lecturing in a maxim by which to regulate my speech and action, touching all human organizations and institutions, was reversed, and that the governing maxim was, in the control of the that man was to be regarded as an appendage to man was made to adorn and dignify sceptres, Protestant Confederation in Scotland, ' for the procrowns, titles, wealth, governmental and church or-

But never have I been more painfully impressed with the general prevalence of this sentiment, than since my return to this country. It is admitted by great object is to enforce on all the duty of 'keep the public voice of this nation, that slavery blots ing holy to God one whole DAY IN SEVEN.' It MAN from existence, as MAN, and turns him into a to saim at putting down all traffic on the Sabbath, beast, a thing to be bought and sold in the market. by railway trains, or other public conveyances; at It is known and acknowledged generally, that sla- shutting up the post-office, in all its branches and it is the general opinion that these institutions must in strong drink, &c.

be maintained inviolate, even though one sixth of I have read this account with deep interest. I am ing to pieces the bodies of innocent men, women and children in Mexico; solely to spread and perpetuate what Doctors Cunningham and Candlish, the Reverend allies of American slave-breeders and day, hold Sabbatarians. Their great business of dists, and other sects, do nothing to abolish slavery eration, or Alliance, in Britain and in America liberty of hundreds of thousands annually.

This contempt for Man, and reverence for Instiday of the week from 'desecration.' You are aware that there exists here a society called 'The American and Foreign Sabbath Union.' This Society is sending its agents and tracts all over the land, to cause the day alluded to, to be regarded as sacred and inviolable. This Society is sustained and applauded by the entire mass of the ministers and layand bombshell as the God-ordained and Christ-like man and man. Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist ecrate the day. ministers, elders, deacons and church members, are known to go from slave-breeding, slave-trading, slave-driving, to plead for the sanctity of a Sabbath! slavery and war, and go about to turn aside man's To-day they are in the field, with the lash, pistol and bowie knife, driving a gang of slaves, burying the scourge in the backs of men and women; to- Your Sabbaths are an abomination to God; your morrow they are seen in the meetings of this 'Sab- hands are full of blood. You say of me, 'This man bath Union,' in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelthe Sabbath! To-day, they are driving their half lift up your hands, dripping with innocent blood, naked, chained victims, men and women, thousands and say - Thou, O Lord, hast delivered us to do the slave-markets of New Orleans, selling asunder sell mules and pigs; and to-morrow they are in the Sabbath Union' Convention, in Cincinnati, to aid but you are liars, and the truth is not in you; for their brother Sabbatarians to promote the sacred- how can you love God whom you have not seen, ness of a day! Now they may be seen with rifle and bloodhound, in hot and eager pursuit of runa-way slaves; and now they are on the platform of the Dear friend. Sabbath Union, weeping over the profanation of priests, and their organized bands of sectarians, to the 'Lord's Day,' as they call it. To-day, they

violations of the holy Sabbath!" offers no objection, no obstacle, to marches and axe or your sword into the brains of a man, and transportations of their armies and military stores, God is pleased to see your pious zeal, and will cause and to battles, on the Sabbath; for they regard you to be named with the Scotts, the Taylors, the fightings, and burnings of towns and cities, and Wellingtons, the Napoleons of mankind. Desecrate massacreing of their innocent women and children, a Sabbath, and you must be consigned to a felas a 'work of necessity and mercy'-perfectly apon's dungeon here, and run the hazard of damnation propriate to 'God's holy day;' but they cry out hereafter! Breed and sell slaves, butcher the men, loudly and bitterly against 'Sunday trains,' 'Sun- violate the women, and murder the children of Mexday mails,' Sunday walks,' Sunday amusements,' ico, and they will elevate you to the honors of Sunday sailing, 'Sunday printing,' 'Sunday President, or a Doctor of Divinity! whistling,' Sunday laughing.' For instance-the You will hear of these matters again. Meantime following battles in Mexico have been fought on adjeu!

what Sabbatarians call ' God's holy day' :-The battle of Palo Alto was fought May 8th, 1846-Sunday; the battle of Monterey commenced Sept. 20, 1846-Sunday; the battle of Del Norte was fought Jan. 24, 1847-Sunday; the battle of

slave-hunt—the being who is worshipped as God by this republic, and whose holy day the Sabbatarians say Sunday is—delights to see human brethren improving this holy day in pouring out one another's ment. In the mean time, it has frames and feelheart's blood! All this is a holy use of the holy ings and experiences in great abundance day, in the estimation of these Sabbatarians; for their first protest is yet to be made against these battles and butcheries, slave-hunts, slave-drivings, and slave-whippings, on the Sabbath. The roar of we in all this but devil-worship? The influences cannon—the rattle of musketry—the bursting of bombshells—the call of their hero, Taylor, to his men, to 'Give the Mexicans Hell'—the shricks of slaughtered men, women and children—are sweet and sacred music to their consecrated ears. sweet and sacred music to their consecrated cars, on their 'holy day;' but the joyous laugh and merry whistle of a child, on that day, grate harshly on their pious souls. I cannot learn that this 'Sab. sweet and sacred music to their consecrated ears, that dise

find access to every pulpit in this land. Every rev-

bin,' an 'anarchist,' a ' pestilent fellow,' and ' blas phemer.' But I go to them for help to rescue a day from the desecration of walking, riding, sailing, laughing, reaping, mowing, grinding, and baking and instantly they welcome me as a 'brother in the Lord,' a 'devoted Christian,' and open their hearts, houses and purses to me !

Three millions of human beings lie at the door of this 'Sabbath Union,' fallen among thieves, strip ped, robbed, wounded and dying-that 'Union comes forth, looks upon these men turned into beasts, passes them by, joins hands with those who national limitations. Whatever affects was, in any plunder them, and goes up and down the land to do the mighty work of saving the 'holy day' from vio lation! With these Sabbatarians, Man is nothing-We are doing a great work; we are trying to ge all men to venerate the Sabbath and keep it holy, and to bave them punished, if they will not; w cannot come down to do the miserable, despised Europe, the feeling was ever present to my mind, that the above motto, (which I long ago adopted as gallows, the auction, and the battle.' In their view, a maxim by which to regulate my speech and action, man is made for the Sabbath; and no matter what becomes of him, the day must be sanctified and kept

In the November number of ' The Free Church wealth, titles, stations, aristocracy and royalty; that Magazine, now before me, I see notice of a great tell us to whom the other six days of the week belong? Its basis is, ' the divine authority, and univery is an essential element in the political and re- ramifications, over the entire empire, on the Lord's ligious institutions of this misnamed republic. Yet day; at the abolition of Sabbath trading, especially

the entire nation must be herded with brutes, to pre-serve them. The whole energy and revenue of the authority, and universal and perpetual obligation of nation are employed in cutting the throats and tearslave-drivers in Scotland, call the 'Institution of earth is to rescue MAN from the desecrations of Slavery.' One hundred thousand children are annu- drunkenness, slavery, war, and all sin. Sabbata ally offered up on the altar of this 'domestic, patri- rians come to consecrate a day, and not man, to God. archal institution.' Presbyterians, Baptists, Metho- For who are the leaders in this Sabbatarian Confed for fear of Disusion. These church organizations They are men-stealers and men-killers, and their must be maintained, whatever becomes of human allies. Doctors Candlish and Cunningham, and beings. Then, too, the political Union must be the Free Church Assembly, lead this Anti-Sabbath sustained, though at the expense of the lives and desecration in Scotland; and these are the very men who entered into alliance with American ma stealers, and to this hour endorse their Christianity tutions, are frightfully developed in this country, in and respectability, for giving them a part of their the great efforts now being made to rescue the first bloody gains to pay their ministers and build their churches.

Those very men in Scotland, who thus confede rate to put down 'Sabbath trading in strong drink, make, sell, buy or drink intoxicating liquors, during six days of the week, and give God thanks for their whiskey toddy. Their opposition to selling strong drink is not because it desecrates man, but the Sat men, who advocate the gallows, the sword, the gun bath. So their opposition to the post office, to Sunday trains and amusements, arises not from fear instrumentalities to settle all difficulties between that these will desecrate man, but that they des-

I would say to all these Sabbatarians, who thu pass by men, sold, robbed, hung and murdered, by sympathy for man to holy days and observances- You strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel. is a sinner, a blasphemer, because he keeps not the phia, New York or Boston, praying, weeping, and Sabbath.' But you turn men into beasts; you speechifying and bewailing over the desecrations of steal, rob, and murder; and turn up your eyes, and these things—to thy name be all the glery of our success in breeding and selling slaves, in bombardparents and children to the highest bidders, as they ing and burning towns and cities, and in massacreing their inhabitants.' You say-' We love God'while you enslave and murder your brother whom

Dear friend, these Confederations among the shout and give God thanks for the sacking and burn-servances and institutions, are but so many devices ing of the towns and cities of Mexico, and for the to divert attention and sympathy from the Antislaughter of innocent women and children, and for the Slavery, Anti-War, and other great movements of outrages committed on her wives and daughters, the age to rescue MAN from degradation, and to cast and to-morrow they are bewailing the infidelity and around him the shield of Heaven's sacred and invioheathenism of Catholic Mexicans, in their 'awful lable regards. A consecrated pulpit you may not touch with axe or other instrument, without incur-This same 'American and Foreign Sabbath Union' ring the guilt of sacrilege—but you may sink your

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

DEVIL-WORSHIP. It is very common for men to do homage to the Devil in the very acts and exercises which they boast of as eminently Christian. Their very they boast of as eminently Christian. Their very religion is little else than devil-worship in disguise. It is directly or indirectly the occasion of Buena Vista commenced Sunday, Feb. 21, 1847; the battle of Sacramento was fought Sunday, March 28, 1847.

The God of blood and battles, of revenge and carnage—of the gallows, the slave-auction and slave-hunt—the being who is worshipped as God by day, in the estimation of these Sabbatarians; for many tenrs and offers long prayers, and makes loud their pious souls. I cannot learn that this 'Sab-bath Union' has ever uttered one word of censure bath Union' has ever uttered one word of censure offered to the devil. The persuasion, that in all this the claims of the Savior are honored, will not of slave-driving, slave-trading, slave-hunting, or of battles and bloody encounters, on the Sabbath. Their great work is to stop all 'walking and riding out,' all 'swimming,' all 'social visits,' all 'writing and posting, and carrying letters,' and the like, on Sunday.

If I were an agent of this 'Union,' whose sole object is to rescue a day from desceration, I could object is to rescue a day from desceration, I could hateful qualities.—Albany Patriot.

me God-speed, and give me every facility to prosecute my 'high and holy mission'; but let me come to them as an agent of an Anti-Slavery or Anti-War Society, whose object is to rescue MAN from description, and nearly every pulpit is closed against me. I am then an 'infidel,' an 'atheist,' a 'jaco-war and nearly every pulpit is closed against me. I am then an 'infidel,' an 'atheist,' a 'jaco-war and nearly every pulpit is closed against me. I am then an 'infidel,' an 'atheist,' a 'jaco-war and nearly every pulpit is closed against me. I am then an 'infidel,' an 'atheist,' a 'jaco-war and nearly every pulpit is closed against me. I am then an 'infidel,' an 'atheist,' a 'jaco-war are always complaining; they are too weak to turn a bed, scrub the floor, or cook a dinner. It is a little singular, however, that such weak, complaining and delicate creatures can nature always complaining; they are too weak to turn a bed, scrub the floor, or cook a dinner. It is a little singular, however, that such weak, complaining and delicate creatures can nature balls and parties every night in the week, and not unfrequently dance till daybreak. When invited to such places, you never hear a lisp about invited to such places, you never hear a lisp about invited to such places, you never hear a lisp about invited to such places.

# MISCELLANY.

REJOICE. SUFFERING HUMANITY! The following extraordinary operations, as per formed under the effects of chloroform in the Royal Infirmary, are detailed in the Edinburgh Mercury

CASE I .- A boy, four or five years old, with necrosis of one of the bones of the fore arm.—
Could speak nothing but Gaelie. No means, consequently, of explaining to him, what he was required to do. On holding a handkerchief, on which some chloroform had been sprinkled, to his face, he became frightened, and wrestled to be fuce, he became frightened, and wrestled to be away. He was held, gently, however, by Dr. Simpson, and obliged to inhale. After a few inspirations, he ceased to cry or move, and fell into a sound snoring sleep. A deep incision was now made down to the diseased bone; and, by the use of the forceps, nearly the whole of the radius in the state of sequestrum was extracted. During this operation, and the subsequent examination of the wound by the finger, not the slightest evidence of the suffering of pain was given. He still slept soundly, and was carried back to his ward in that state. Half an hour afterwards, he was found in bed, like a child newly awakened from a refreshing sleep, with a clear merry eye and a placid exbed, like a child newly awakened from a refreshing sleep, with a clear merry eye and a placid expression of countenance, wholly unlike what is
found to obtain after ordinary etherisation. Upon
being questioned by a Gaelic interpreter who was
found among the students, he stated that he had
never felt any pain, and that he felt none now. On
being shown his wounded arm, he looked much
surprised, but neither cried nor otherwise expressed the slightest alarm. pressed the slightest alarm.

'Case II.—A soldier who had an opening in the

cheek—the result of exfoliation of the jaw—was patient, was under the effects of ether, and he felt next made to inhale. At first, he showed signs of moving his hands too freely; but soon fell into a state of sleep and snoring. A free incision was made across the lower jaw, and from this the dense made across the lower jaw, and from this the dense. adhering integuments were freely dissected all round, so as to raise the soft part of the cheek.— The edges of the opening were then made raw, and the whole line of incision was brought together by several points of suture. This patient had previously undergone two minor operations of a somewhat similar kind; both of them had proved unsuccessful, and he bore them very ill, proving unusually unsteady, and complaining bitterly severe pain. On the present occasion, he did n wince or moan in the slightest degree; and, on th return of consciousness, said that he had felt nothing. His first act, when apparently half awake was suddenly to clutch up the sponge with which the chloroform was used, and re-adjust it to his mouth, obviously implying that he had found the inhalation from it anything but a disagreeable duinhalation from it anything but a disagreeable duy. This case was further interesting, as being one of those operations in the region of the mouth in which it has been deemed impossible to use ether—and certainly it would have been impossible to have performed the operation with any com aling apparatus applied to the mouth

'Case III.-A young man about 22 years age, having necrosis of the first phalanx of the great toe, and electation of the integuments, the consequence of injury. The ulcerated surface was exceedingly tender to the touch, so much so that he winced whenever the finger was brought that he winced whenever the finger was brought near to it; and the slightest pressure made him cry out. After the removal of the dressings, which caused some pain and fretting, the inbalation was commenced, and the patient almost immediately became insensible, and lay perfectly still while the diseased mass was being removed by amputation of the toe, through the middle of the second phalanx. The inhalation was now stopped. The edges of the wound were then brought together with three stitchez, and the wound dressed. The with three stitches, and the wound dressed. The patient shortly afterwards awoke, looked round him, declared his entire and perfect freedom from

ain and uneasiness during the operation.

The whole quantity of chloroform used in these three operations did not exceed half an ounce; and, as Professor Miller afterwards observed to the students that were present, if ether had been used, several ounces of it would have been requisite to produce the same amount of anasthetic ef-

The following case occurred also to-day to Mr.
Miller, in private practice. The notes of it and
the subsequent remark are in his own words:

\*Case IV.—A young lady wished to have a tumor (encysted) dissected out from beneath the angle of the jaw. The chloroform was used in small quantity, sprinkled upon a common opera-tion sponge. In considerably less than a minute, she was sound asleep, sitting in a chair with her eyes shut, and with her ordinary expression of countenance. The tumor was extrapled and a stitch inserted, without any pain having been either shown or felt. Her sensations throughout, as she subsequently stated, had been of the most pleasing nature; and her manageableness during the operation was as perfect as if she had been a way dell or a law figure.

Cochin Chinese.

A veterinary surgeon at Hattington has successfully used chloroform to render a horse insensible to pain while the operation of cutting the nerves of sensation in its force feet was being performed.

Six Pilots Drowned off the Port of Liverpool.—On

wax doll or a lay figure.

'No sickness, vomiting, headache, salivation, uneasiness in the chest, in any of the cases.—

the first time in Paris by M. Velpeau, at the hospital of the Charite, a few days ago. A woman from 25 to 30 years of age, suffering from a cancer of the breast, was made to inhale about a dozen drops of the chloroform on a handkerchief. At first, she was merely affected with giddiness, but at the end of four or five minutes, she fell into a sleep. M. Velpeau then made some superficial incisions in the breast affected, and which is subsequently to be amputated. He next cut off a large wart from her hand with a bistouri; and the wound thus made when bleeding abundantly, was deeply wart from her hand with a bistouri; and the wound thus made when bleeding abundantly, was deeply cauterized. The patient awoke in about two minutes, without having felt anything, and without any agitation which characterizes the awaking from ether. The chloroform was next applied to a woman of about 50 years of age, who had to undergo the opening of an abscess in the breast, and with precisely the same effect. The following, however, is a more interesting case, although the results obtained have been partly negative:—A man of 30 years of age, who was attacked with tetanus two days before, in consequence of a wound in the finger, was made to infalle ether several times without effect. At last the chloroform was tried, was so proud to bear as the gift of the great Mafinger, was made to inhale ether several times without effect. At last the chloroform was tried, and at the end of two or three minutes he became insensible, without any previous agitation. The inhalation was continued about a quarter of an hour, and the sleep lasted about double that period. The muscles, which were previously the seat of tetanic convulsions, soon fell into a state of complete relaxation: the mouth opened paturally. seat of tetanic convuisions, soon ten into a state of abstainers, has promised that he will marry tectotal-ters, christen their children, and inter their dead, the breathing was easy. When he awoke, his state was much improved, but after a while the convulsions recommenced. Several new attempts to make him inhale were made, but each time in the same way, with this difference, that on each trial the contraction of the muscles yielded less com pletely to the stupifying influence. On Friday his pletely to the supprying influence. On Friday his state was decidedly worse; the tetanic convulsions had reached the lower extremities, and it was thought likely that death would promptly end his sufferings. It is evident from this case, that the chloroform exercises a manifest action on the convulsed sta e of the muscles; and the persons who were present at the experiments were struck with the fact that the patients took it with perfect calmass.—Galignani.

It is most important when the expression is used referring to Scripture as the infallible standard, and requiring assent to such points of faith only as can be there proved; to settle clearly in the outset this important question, 'proved, to whom?'
If any man, or body of men, refer us to Scripture
us the sole authoritative standard; meaning that we
are not to be called to believe anything as a necessary point of faith, on their word—but only on our own conviction, that the thing is scriptural; then, they place our faith on the basis—not of human authority, but divine. But if they call or they place our faith on the basis—not of human authority, but divine. But, if they call on us as a point of conscience, to receive whatever is proved to their satisfaction from Scripture, even though it may appear to us unscriptural, t. en, instead of relieving us from the usurped authority of man taking the place of the Holy Spirit, they are placing on us two burdens, instead of one. You require us to believe, first, that whatever you teach us is true, and secondly, besides this, to believe slao that it is a truth contained in the Scripture; and we are to take your word for both.—[Archbishop Whate-ley.

#### IRELAND.

On the 28th ult., the Rev. Mr. Lloyd was assas On the 28th ult., the Rev. Mr. Lloyd was assassinated on his way home from Aughrim Church, near Elphin. Mr. Lloyd was universally respected, and during the recent distress, his exertions to mitigate the miseries of the poor were unwearied. Yet he has fallen by the hand of the assassin. On the morning of the same day, Mr. O'Donnell, head bailiff to Lord Lucan, was murdered at Islandeady, Mayo.

Bands of armed ruffians in the counties of Westmeath, Cork and Limerick are recovering the contract the contraction.

meath, Cork and Limerick, are scouring the country, seizing arms, and committing frightful outrages
On Tuesday, last week, Mr. John Bourke, inspec

tor on No. 8 contract, Western Railway, was murdered by two railway laborers, and the miscreant allowed to escape.

On Saturday se'ennight, Mr. Denis Daly, o On Saturday se'ennight, Mr. Denis Day, or Daly Castle, received a letter with a gun and coffin drawn upon the top, admonishing him to be more circumspect in his magisterial duties!

On Wednesday night, James Naughton, near Moate, successfully resisted an organized armed band, who threatened to burn his house about him, if he did not deliver up a case of pistols.

Death of the Rev. Thomas Maguire .- The paris priest of Ballinamore, the celebrated Father Ma-guire, of almost European fame as a controversial-ist, is no more; intelligence having reached Dublin announcing his death by typhus fever.

La Mascherata, the famous songstress, voice compasses the lowest barytone and highest soprano, has arrived in France. Her body is of snow white, while her head and neck are those of the blackest negress. She covers her face and

AMPUTATION.—Dr. Dean, of Greenfield, amputated a leg of a Mr. Newton, in Leyden, while the potent was under the effects of ether, and he felt no pain from the operation.

Fearful Tragedy.—At Bradford canal-boat station, City of Bath, Mrs. Ridout has murdered her four children, ranging from nine to six years of age, and then taking her own life with a razor. She was the wife of a jobbing brewer. It appears that she had been subject to fits of insanity. The deed has produced an awful sensation in the city.

A private letter from St. Petersburg states that the produce of the Russian mines for the year 1846, was 76,000 lbs. of gold, and 54,000 lbs. of silver.

An equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, by Foyatier Joan is seated on the Place Matrois, at Orleans.
Joan is seated on horseback, clad in complete armor,
a helmet upon her brow, and her hair falling upon
her shoulders; the moment is when the English fled

A Lucky Discovery.—Among the collection of paintings, the property of Mr. John Wilson, of Stratford, Essex, he has discovered 'A Sleeping Venus,' executed by the celebrated Titian. The owner has sold it within the last two of three days for five hundred guineas .- [lpswich Ex-

A correspondent of the Oxford Chronicle points out somewhat of a discrepancy in the payment of Christian ministers—the curate of his parish for forty years' exemplary labor had received L.2800; the late Archbishop of York in the same period received L.1,000,000.

Lock-Jaw Cured by Ether .- A letter from Rheims

to be explained, that the electric telegraph will not work in the summit tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway. This tunnel, as our readers know, was one of the severest pieces of boring that has been executed, and is the longest of English Tunnels, not excepting that of Box on

Scarcely a week passes in which grouse, part-ridges or smaller birds, are not killed by the wires of the electric telegraph on the Liverpool and Man-The Paris Pressee states that half the inhabi-

tants of Marseilles are confined to their beds by attacks of influenza, which broke out recently in The Influenza .- Ten thousand persons are said to the influenza.—Ten thousand persons are said to be laid up with the gripps (influenza) at Lille, but no case has terminated fatally. At Toulouse there are, it is said, 15,000 persons, in a population of 55,000, suffering from that malady.

Retribution .- The Gloire and Victorieuse French

frigates, recently lost on the coast of Goree, were the vessels engaged in the late massacre of 1000

Six Pilots Drowned off the Port of Liverpool .- On Sunday morning, about tide time, several pilots, belonging to No. 4 pilot boat, were proceeding to a yeasel through a heavy sea caused by a strong gale first breathings.

'Edinburgh, Nov. 12, 1847.'

The Substitute for Ether in Paris.—Some experiments with the chloroform were made for the first time in Paris by M. Velpeau, at the hospital of the Charite, a few days ago. A woman from 25 to 20 to severage for the severage for the control of the control of

A large steam boiler in the sugar refinery of Messrs. Foetscher & Co., of Suderberg, Prussia, exploded on the 30th ult. The fragments struck thirty-three workmen, four of whom were killed on the state with the state of the state. thirty-three workmen, four of whom well the spot; six died whilst being conveyed to the hos-

Disasters .- The steamer Westwood, at New Orleans, burst her boiler on the 17th, killing nearly a dozen men, and badly scalding others. The Belle, with 6 bales of cotton, struck a snag and sunk on the 12th. She will be a total loss.

Boston Almanas.—This useful little work, fo 1848, is published. In addition to its useful charac ter, a new feature has been added, that of a Directo ry to Mount Auburn, in which all the inscription

upon the monuments of the dead are selected as Seiden Brainard, at Brooklyn, on Monday, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison for forgery. 'This,' says the Brooklyn Eagle, 'is a hard fate for one who at the time he lived in Boston was immensely wealthy, and patronized everything worth astronizing in literature and the fine arts. We have patronizing in literature and the fine arts. We have been told that ten or twelve years since, General Jackson, at his public reception in Boston, rode in Brainard's carriage! What a fall was there!"

A resolution was adopted by the Whig members of the Legislature of Virginia, on the 22d ult., proposing Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. Similar resolutions have been adopted by Whig Legislatures of Lows and Georgie. of lows and Georgia.

A large brick building fell to the ground in Savan nah, Ga., on the 22d inst., and killed several per

VIRGINIA -The Parkersburg Gazette informs us that upwards of seventy emigrants, a few days ago, passed through that town from the Valley of Virginia, on their way with a large number of slaves to

# VOLUME XVIII.--NO. 2.

NEW BOOKS!

A COLLECTION of the Writings of Nathaniel
P. Rogers. Price \$1.
The Church as it is, or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery:
by Parker Pillsbury; second edition, revised and

improved—15 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of the 2d Universalist Church, in Danvers—\$1.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D.—50

cents.

Thoughts on the Death Penalty, by Chas. C. Bur.

leigh-25 cents.

Revelations, &c., by A. J. Davis, the Clairroyant. \$2,50.
Dr. Lardner's Popular Lecture on Science and Art.

For sale by BELA MARSH,

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SAMUEL WILSON, 10 Brattle street, having furnish BOYS' CLOTHING, of as good material and fit, and at as cheap prices, as can be obtained in the city. Call and see.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST, 238, WASHINGTON STREET, . All operations warranted.

JOSEPH H. TURPIN W OULD invite the attention of his friends and the public to his

# Daguerrian Gallery,

No. 138 HANOYER STREET,
Where he pledges himself to execute Miniatures with
a life-like finish, and on as moderate terms as any
others in the profession.
Oct. 22.

## ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bel.

knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

Removed from the public, that he can bridge-street.

C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate.

April 16 NEW ENGLAND

SECOND HAND CLCTHING STORE. No. 56 Union st., JOHN WRIGHT

EEPS constantly on hand, a great variety of New and Second Hand CLOTHING. Goods of all kinds, such as old clothes, W. I Goods, Watches, Boots and Shoes, &c., exchanged for New Clothing.

Cash advanced on all kinds of Goods from \$1 to 6mo

MEDICATED INHALATION. IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS

AND DIGESTIVE ORGAN DR. FROST CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE

No. 57 Cambridge Street,

BOSTON. WHERE he treats the above Complaints by W new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the nauseaing effects of continued taking of naucs, but receive his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, so medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, so that the healthy parts of the system need not be affected and sickened by the curative remedy, thus giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaving nature to pursue its true course. Patients out of the city are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their complaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occupation, &c. Address Post Paid—advice grais.

NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of our munners and representations. The Take Heed, Delays are Dangerous.

1 you not be the control of the cont

THE ORIGINAL STORE!

# THE BOSTON CHINA TEACO No. 198 Washington street. (Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,)

BOSTON, HAS been in operation for five years,—Originated for the sole purpose of buying and selling Test and Coffees, and nothing else; it has met with uncaampled success. Purchasing whole chops at or and selling for ca-h only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

TWENTY PER CENT SAVED

in purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs. good Black Tea, for \$1.25 lbs. superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,) 1.55 lbs. good Green Tea, 175 lbs. good strong Young Hyson, 2.05 lbs. delicious Green Tea, 2.25 Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for

BETTER TEA. All our Teas are packed in a style ge-culiarly our own, in half pound to ten pound packa-ges, comprising over 50 different kinds, and labelled with our own label, duly copy-righted, to counterfeit with our own rate, duly dry, which is forgery.

Achowe, a native Chinaman, who has had many years experience in Canton, (his native place,) in this business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse, directing and superintending the packing. &c., and will be happy to have his friends call on him.

TOUR AIM IS AT TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH

Any person, by enclosing the money in a letter, a presence of a postmaster, and sending by mail-till have the Teas carefully packed and forwarded, as directed. Orders sent through express men, answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Tess, wil be appointed in each town in New England, by application to the Company, in Boston, postage paid. WE EMPLOY NO TRAVELLING AGENTS.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors

# FEMALE PHYSICIAN

HAVING entirely retired from travelling, informs her Patients and the Public generally, that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET, (OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS.

(OPPOSITE LYNDE STREET,) BOSTON, MASS, where she will be ready to attend to all diseases it cident to the Human Frame, in Men, Women, as Children, ezcept those arising from immorality.

Mas. Mort has had great experience and success in her practice, during her long stay in Boston, sli in the principal towns in Massachusetts and five seasons past, which is very generally known and in fact so much so, as not to require latthercoments. Her method of treatment and curing is ements. Her method of treatment and curing is ements. Her method compounded by herselfron HootTS. HERBS. GUMS, BALSAMS AND

ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS AND ESSENTIAL OILS. ESSENTIAL OILS.

Many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her in Europe. She has in many instances performed ourse of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most expression.

the most eminent physicians in the country.

Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, who Persons that reside at a distance from Boston, cannot make it convenient to consult Mrs. Mott Personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their case fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

17 Medicines forwarded to all parts of the United States up, perfect as fette by expresses from Boston.

States in perfect safety by expresses from Boston.

Tr Letters must be post paid to receive atlenties.

Boston, June 18th, 1847.